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WALLACES' FARMER AND Iowa Homestead

Good Farming Clear Thinking Right Living

Ground Feed both dry and wet, helps pigs get big fast, so they can resist disease and worm infection, on the Henry Goth farm, Calhoun county, Iowa. They're kept out of muddy yards, too.

Pigs Before Crops

"HAS everything been done for the little pigs?" That's something to think about before you hurry to the field morning and noon. Hogs account for about 40 per cent of the income on the average corn belt farm.

What are the essential things we must do to have "luck" with pigs? Here is the testimony of a number of swine growers who are considered successful in their local communities.

Every one of the men interviewed emphasized the importance of the first few weeks of a pig's life. That's when either runts or fast-growing hogs are made.

"Little pigs can't resist the disease and worm eggs in that mud," said Henry Goth, of Calhoun county, Iowa, pointing to the old feed-yards, about the first of April.

"When pigs reach a good size, filth isn't so dangerous," Goth continued. "But you have got to keep little pigs out of filth, and feed them so they'll get big fast, to resist disease and worm infection."

Hulled oats are used to start the pigs eating on the Goth farm. Then it's ground feed and protein feed in separate self-feeders. The grain feed is 40 parts corn, 20 parts wheat and 15 parts oats, ground and mixed together.

"Slop makes pigs grow fast," Goth declared. He gives them wet feed "until they get big enough to pick me up and carry me away from the trough. Then I let them eat dry feed." The slop is made with the same grain mixture, except that low-grade flour is sometimes used in place of the wheat.

Oren Dreier, of Hardin county, Iowa, also starts with a thoro cleaning job. His building is of the monitor type, with 16 pens. He has 100 gilts due to start farrowing in May.

"It will take two men nearly three days to clean the hog house and the cement floor adjoining," Dreier said. The completeness of the job is indicated: "We even scrape out all the cracks with a trowel, and then scald with lye-water."

A moving system is practiced by Dreier as further protection against hog-lot filth. The sows are kept in a ridge pasture away from other hogs thru the winter. They come to the hog house to farrow, then are taken to an adjacent hog house in groups of six, where the pigs and sows get acquainted, then to a clean pasture, with not over 12 litters together.

Some good hog raisers don't creep-feed, on the theory that pigs like to eat with the sows. Dreier feeds big and little together, keeping corn and protein in a self-feeder before the sows and pigs at all times.

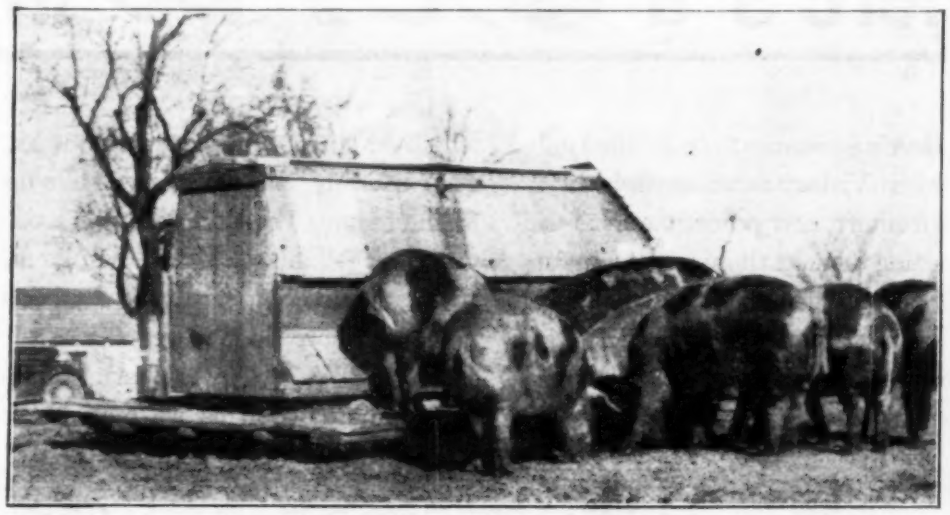
For those who feel cleaning will do no good because of lack of feeding floors and equipment, the experience of A. E. Mitchem and son, Howard, of Marshall county, Iowa, offers encouragement.

"It's a lot of work for Howard to keep up the field work and clean up for the hogs as he does," said the father, as he stopped sowing oats to tell of the hog enterprise. Father and son produce 15 to 20 litters spring and fall, using gilts for the fall pigs and rebreeding them for spring litters.

The sows spend the winter in outside, movable hog houses. They go to the barn for farrowing in pens constructed in stalls borrowed from the calves. Four of these pens had only dirt floors, but Howard cleaned and scalded them with lye-water just the same. Meanwhile, he had cleaned and scrubbed the movable houses, and painted the lower parts with creosote.

(Continued on page 16)

Brood Sows on the Oren Dreier farm, in Hardin county, Iowa, get a lot of moves. Wintered away from other hogs, they farrow in a central house, then go to a concentration yard and to pasture.



APRIL 21, 1945

IOWA'S LEADING FARM NEWSPAPER

IT'LL BE MORE FUN "GETTING THERE"

There's a Ford in your future!

Here's a promise to be fulfilled only when Victory is accomplished.

Then a smart, new peacetime Ford will be waiting to make those trips more fun. . . . For your coming Ford will be big and roomy—youthful in action. Rich appearing—inside and out—its smart lines will surely rate a "second look" wherever you go on street and highway. . . . Naturally, this new car will live up to the famous Ford tradition for economy and reliability. Into it will go all the skill and experience that Ford has gained in more than 40 years.

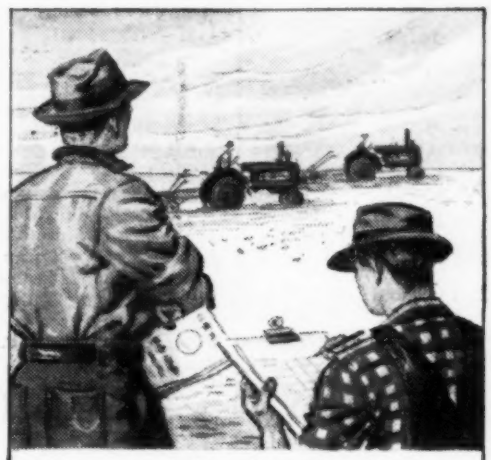
. . . When? We're going to start production plans as soon as we receive the necessary "go ahead." Meanwhile, the full Ford resources are engaged in helping to speed the final Victory.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

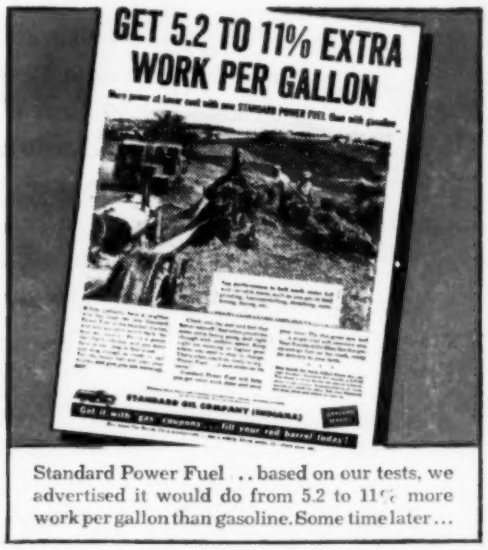
Ford

"THE FORD SHOW". Brilliant singing stars, orchestra and chorus. Every Sunday, NBC network. 2:00 P.M., E.W.T., 1:00 P.M., C.W.T., 12:00 M., M.W.T., 11:00 A.M., P.W.T.

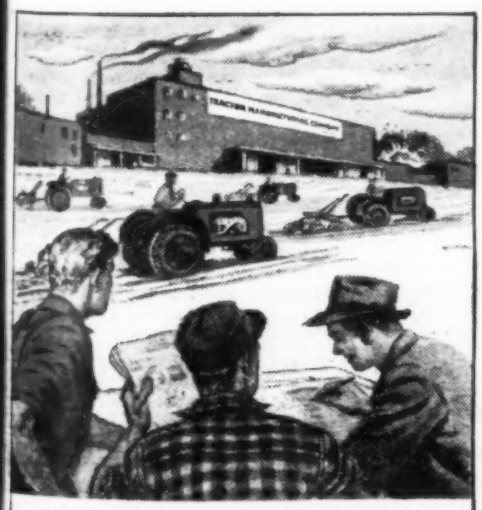
WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD. April 21, 1945 (Volume 70, No. 8). Published first and third Saturdays of each month, by the James M. Pierce Corporation, Des Moines, Iowa. Subscription price, two years for One Dollar. Entered as second-class matter October 19, 1929, at the post office at Des Moines, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1945, by the James M. Pierce Corporation.



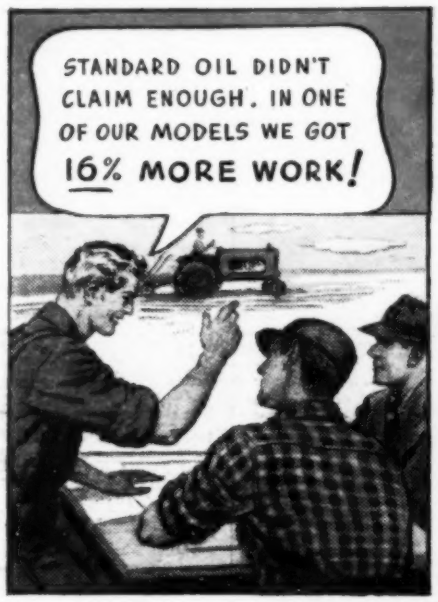
Tests were made in various makes of tractors, performance records carefully kept, figures closely checked. Only then did we announce . . .



Standard Power Fuel . . based on our tests, we advertised it would do from 5.2 to 11% more work per gallon than gasoline. Some time later . . .



A famous tractor manufacturer decided to investigate the claims advanced for the new fuel. He made exhaustive tests and found . . .



WE STATED the facts exactly as we found them. We are gratified that this manufacturer substantiated our story and *added a bonus!* It lets us say even more confidently: "Save with Standard Power Fuel. It will give you more work per gallon than you get from gasoline."

OTHER ADVANTAGES—Under ordinary field operating conditions, Standard Power Fuel will start a 2-fuel tractor. It gives you full power under peak or variable loads; causes no harmful crankcase dilution when proper operating temperatures are maintained (190° to 200° F.); gives fast warm-up and smooth idling, too. It's the finest 2-fuel tractor fuel we have ever made.

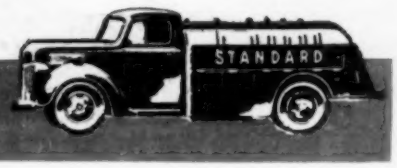
SAWLOGS
UNCLE SAM NEEDS YOUR TIMBER
Start today to
CUT AND HAUL
See Your County Agent
PULPWOOD

Get details and prices from your Standard Oil Man. *Start saving with Standard Oil!*

Buy more War Bonds

STANDARD SERVICE

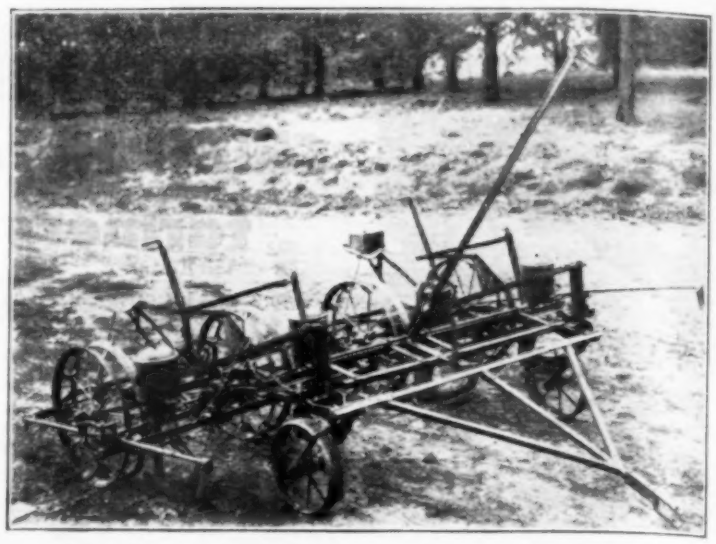
STANDARD OIL COMPANY Serving Farm Front Fighters



"Balance does it . . ."

Yes, "Balance does it." Pillsbury's BEST concentrates and feeds *balance* the "over" and "under" feeding values of your home grains and roughage, with the needed amounts and variety of good animal and vegetable proteins, minerals and vitamins. They fit the ration to specific needs, to a *better* job of feeding for all livestock and poultry . . . promoting good growth, quicker marketing, more milk and eggs . . . yielding higher return for valuable home grains, with a saving in work and cash outlay.

Let the Pillsbury's BEST dealer in your community explain what it can *mean to you* to have the familiar Pillsbury trademark on a bag of feed *on your farm.* PILLSBURY MILLS, INC., FEED MILLS DIVISION, Clinton, Iowa, and Eight Other Cities.



Tractor Planter Merle Stanfield, Marshall county, Iowa, made a four-row tractor planter out of two ordinary horse planters in 1944. Depth can be set from the tractor, but each two-row planter can be adjusted separately. It has automatic marker.

Voice of the Farm

Parity and Doles Un-American

To the Editor: The name "Wallace" does not sound so good to us farmers. What the farmer wants and needs is a cost of production law and not a New Deal international set-up.

The most American thing any farmer can do is to have the courage and manhood to refuse to accept parity payments, subsidies and other doles.

Parity payments and subsidies are not found in God's way of life. They are only found in the treacherous path of Satan.—F. D., Woodford County, Illinois.

A cost of production law would have to have some kind of government payments or subsidies to make it effective in a free economy.—Editor.

Management Affects Hired Men

To the Editor: "The Hired Man Is Human" was one of the best write-ups that I've read in a long time.

The article by Mrs. M. A., Hamilton county, Iowa, "No Fun Having a Hired Man Around," was about the most disgusting thing I ever read.

I think the way a hired man acts on a farm is 99 per cent in accordance with the management. . . . Mrs. M. A., do you realize that there are human beings that used to be hired men, out there on the battle-fronts, while you and I are selling corn at $1 a bushel, and $14 hogs, and having three square meals a day? . . .

For about seven years, I managed a ranch, and some of the men who used to work for me are not coming back because they were killed in action. I wish to express my sincerest appreciation to all hired men who ever worked for us.—B. G. V., Sioux County, Iowa.

Some of these boys will come back, and management may have to be especially considerate then. —Editor.

Supervisors Waste Road Money

To the Editor: I have just read the letter by F. W. H. on roads, in the Voice of the Farm, and your question: "Is there a just and workable way of financing gravel roads to more farm homes?"

My answer is, Yes. Simply see that all road employees work as they would if working for themselves or a contractor. I don't believe it can be denied that there has been enough money wasted to gravel every road in the state.

Before we make any new tax laws, I would suggest that we take road building out of the hands of the county supervisors and place it in the hands of the Highway Commission. —F. B. L., Jefferson County, Iowa.

There'll be more money to be used efficiently, or wasted, from now on, as the legislature has added 1 cent to the gas tax and provided that county supervisors can levy about two-thirds more on property for secondary road maintenance.—Editor.

"Dirty Shame So Many Do Nothing"

To the Editor: I note that Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead complains about the shortage of farm help. There surely is a shortage of good farm help. But, just the same, there is ample help in these parts if all were made to work.

Right here, we have loafers. True, they may not be the best of farm help. But I am satisfied all could fill the bill if they were ordered to work. It is a dirty shame to have so many able-bodied men doing nothing toward helping to win this war.

The selective service bill would get some of them if it were passed and became law. But it would not reach all of them. Some are too old, but are good, strong men.—J. H. S., Kossuth County, Iowa.

We assume that by the term "loafer" is meant all able-bodied persons who don't work, whether poor or well-to-do.—Editor.

No OPA Remedy For Low Corn Prices

To the Editor: In regard to prices on corn, why not come clean and tell farmers they dare not pay above ceiling prices? Regardless of grade of corn, it can be bought as far below ceilings as any one will sell. I, for one, am tired of seeing Iowa's farm paper beating around the bush. The farmer has no remedy as far as OPA is concerned, so long as he does not pay above ceiling prices. Why not tell the whole story?—C. E. E., Floyd County, Iowa.

Corn loans are the only protection the producer has from lower prices.—Editor.

INSIDE STUFF

WHAT HAPPENS on VE Day? When the news flash comes, how many will exclaim: "The war's over! Jim's coming home, and now we can have all the sugar and gasoline we want."

▲ ▲

BUT ONLY ONE WAR will be over. And Jim won't be home for a while yet. The army talks about releasing about one or two men in every eight. The navy isn't letting any go.

▲ ▲

SUGAR WILL STILL be short. Gas rations may come up just a little. We'll still have trouble getting tires, farm machinery, repairs of all kinds, work shoes, and most of the other things that are scarce.

▲ ▲

ONE HARD THING about European victory will be that it can't be translated into better times on the home front for some months. The wheels of civilian production will begin to turn faster, but it may be next winter before we'll feel many results.

▲ ▲

AT THE SAME TIME we are having trouble at home and seeing none of the fruits of victory, there will be bad news from Europe to discourage us. Chaos will be the word for Europe for a good while yet. And that kind of chaos will breed another war unless we help straighten it up.

▲ ▲

A FARM WOMAN in central Iowa writes: "At least, we got the 1944 corn crop in the crib by April 1, 1945." Fifty acres of corn was caught by the first snow, and couldn't be husked until late March.

▲ ▲

IF YOU ASKED: "Who was the most distinguished scientist ever to study at Iowa State College?" a good many would answer: "George Washington Carver." Carver was the Negro chemist and botanist who died recently. He went to Iowa State because he couldn't get into colleges nearer home.

▲ ▲

I WONDER how many Negroes there are at Iowa State College now? A college with a Carver in its history ought to be anxious to provide opportunities for more Carvers. Brains don't care where they are born; they show up in hovels, under colored skins, under white skins on the wrong side of railroad tracks.

▲ ▲

GREATEST WASTE in America in peace-time is probably the young brains that don't get a chance. Greatest service to America might be a scholarship system that would provide food, tuition, keep, for brains wherever they are found. George Carver worked himself up from nothing; but for every Carver that fights his way thru, a thousand fall by the wayside.

▲ ▲

TWO DAYS BEFORE the early April freeze, we cleaned the mulch off the strawberry bed at our place. After living all these years in Iowa, I should have known better.

▲ ▲

THE MARCH SPRING weather was worth while, of course. A lot of oats went in, and only a little was hurt. And there was more early plowing for corn than I have seen in years.

▲ ▲

THE ROBINS certainly hated that April blizzard. The cardinals had been here all winter, and didn't care. They just came around to the kitchen window again and asked that the bird cafeteria be reopened.

DONALD R. MURPHY.

One way to meet

TODAY'S FARM LABOR DROUGHT

GOODYEAR
Sure-Grip
O·P·E·N C·E·N·T·E·R
self-cleaning tread

plus *"Solution 100"*
— world's greatest work team for tractors and implements!

WITH farm labor growing scarcer every day, you must get every ounce of work from your tractor to meet today's increasing crop needs.

And you can, with Goodyear Sure-Grips and "Solution 100"—world's greatest work team for tractors and implements!

Alone, Goodyear's great Sure-Grip tractor tire with self-cleaning *open center* tread gives you more traction and greater drawbar pull with less slip, less time and fuel consumed. Tests by impartial farm experts prove that!

But with "Solution 100" you get even greater efficiency from Sure-Grips. For this amazingly simple Goodyear method of filling tubes 100% with calcium chloride solution instead of air, puts much more weight on your tractor to increase greatly traction and drawbar pull.

And that's true of* any *tire. "Solution 100" gives* any *tractor tire more traction and efficiency, with longer life for all tires!

See your Goodyear farm tire dealer now for this 100% liquid filling "one-shot" service which boosts the work output of any tractor. Takes less than 30 minutes for the largest tire size—and the cost is low. Better get it done now for your big work season.

8 BIG ADVANTAGES WITH "SOLUTION 100"

1. MAXIMUM TRACTION—less slip, more pull, with less fuel.

2. MORE WORK, LESS EXPENSE—saves tire, tractor and equipment wear, gets more work done per hour.

3. CONSTANT INFLATION, NO PRESSURE LOSS—provides maximum performance because tires remain properly inflated the year round, in storage or in use; nonfreezing.

4. PRESSURE BUILDS UP AS LOAD INCREASES—provides automatically adjusted pressure for varying loads.

5. INCREASED DRAWBAR PULL—as much as 500 lbs. more without using wheel weights.

6. MORE COMFORT, LESS BOUNCE—maximum weight cuts rebound, reduces bounce, provides smoother riding, less fatigue.

7. LONGER TIRE LIFE—tread wear is *much less* because of minimum slippage, constant *correct* pressure.

8. LESS CARE AND ATTENTION NEEDED—eliminates need to check and inflate tire frequently and to change pressure for various jobs.

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

Editorials

"All We Have To Fear Is Fear Itself"

WHERE were you last week when you heard of President Roosevelt's death?

The news came to one farmer like this. Perhaps it came in similar fashion to others.

He was out at the end of the pasture, fixing fence. It was too wet to plow.

Then he heard somebody cry "Pop," and saw his long-legged 14-year-old girl running from the house.

He thought of a dozen possible disasters, but not of the one she came to tell.

"The radio says Mr. Roosevelt's dead."

The girl was crying. The farmer said, in a shaken voice: "I don't believe it," and then added: "I guess I'll come up to the house."

But the tight feeling in his chest told him the news was true. He held himself together until his daughter had turned her back. A man can't let his little girl see her father's face contorted with grief.

As he did the chores that evening, he tried to find some items of consolation. Everybody does that when grief comes.

"Maybe the president was lucky," was one thought. "There sure was a hard time ahead of him—peace-making and getting folks back to ordinary jobs."

And then his eyes were wet again: "But the rest of us are not so lucky."

Maybe the history books, he thought, would talk most about Roosevelt's handling of the war and preparations for peace. But this farmer — and others like him — would remember other things first.

He and they will remember Roosevelt as the man who brought hope and confidence to a land tormented and almost defeated by despair.

Young folks won't understand this. They didn't live thru the bad times. They don't remember foreclosures up and down the road, riots around the courthouse, and the black despair that came to family after family as farm prices fell lower and lower and taxes and interest and rent kept coming due.

Things changed from 1933 on. Every farmer remembers his neighbors talking:

"I'd never have made it if it hadn't been for that land bank loan."

"I was worse than broke until AAA started lending money on cribbed corn."

"My boy in town was on relief until WPA started."

It was a fitting symbol of Roosevelt's career that the last bill he signed was the one extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which makes commodity loans to farmers on corn, wheat and cotton. This was only an hour before he collapsed.

But farm people will remember Roosevelt for more than loans, or better prices, or more folks at work. They will remember that he restored their belief that the people of the United States were strong enough and smart enough to work together to help themselves.

Franklin D. Roosevelt helped the farmers of America to believe in their own future. He showed them that six million farm families, working together, could bring farm income up. And, in the war years, he showed everybody that the resources and skill and brains of America were more than equal to the task of fighting a great war and still letting people live better—in most respects—than in ordinary peace-time years.

He taught a despairing nation confidence in itself and in its future. That is the legacy of President Roosevelt to America. That is what millions of farmers will remember as they uphold President Truman's hands in carrying out the Roosevelt policies.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Letters To Men In Service

EVERYBODY knows, by this time, that men in the army and navy need letters from home. Contact by letter with events in the family and in the home neighborhood eases the strain of homesickness, keeps the fighting men feeling that they are part of the life they have temporarily left.

But letters from home can hurt as well as help. Don't tell the boy about the trouble you're having with hired help. Don't tell him that his best girl is working in town, and heaven knows what she is up to. Don't tell him that Dad may have to have an operation, or that Mother's rheumatism is worse.

Give him the good news and the true news about things at home. Keep rumors out. He gets plenty in the service. Tell him the true and hopeful things—the things that will cheer him up.

He has plenty of troubles of his own. Don't make him bear the additional load of our lesser troubles.

Beach-Head For Peace at San Francisco

IF YOU have a son—or a grandson — five years old, pay a lot of attention to the international conference opening at San Francisco this month. What is done there may help to determine whether that little boy fights in another world war 15 years from now.

The San Francisco conference is not going to settle all the questions of peace. It is not even going to try to settle them. Nobody could, all at once.

What the representatives of the nations will do at San Francisco will be to try to set up international machinery which will make it easier to work out tough questions in a friendly fashion by all nations.

We're just electing the board of supervisors at San Francisco. We're not deciding whether the mud road by Jim Smith's place is going to get some gravel on it. The supervisors will have to figure that out.

Future historians will report that the United States was remarkably successful — in spite of minor mistakes — in waging war on a world scale. We have armed and fed and supplied the greatest navy and air force in the world, and have created an army which this month has won the greatest victory in American history.

But this success only opens the way to the real task, that of beginning to build the kind of world order that will end mass murder and mass starvation. That new campaign starts at San Francisco.

Feeders Are Plenty High Now

WOULD raising ceilings on fed cattle bring any more pounds of meat to market? Many experienced corn belt feeders have a strong hunch that feeder prices would rise to match the increase, and that the man who feeds cattle would be left right where he is.

What would help the beef situation? One slightly cynical Iowa man tells us that the only thing that would do any good would be enough dry weather to drive feeders in off the range at lower prices.

A more practical suggestion is based on the fact that one main difficulty is in distribution, not production. Let the army and navy buy from local plants as well as from the big federally inspected plants which normally supply the large cities. Then the available supply might be spread out more evenly.

Some Iowa cattle feeders suggest that the packer subsidy be taken off cattle of feeder weight, so that packers won't be competing with farmers for cattle that could profitably take on more weight. This could put more receipts at the markets into the feeder class.

Watch the weather! A spell of drouth on the range might solve the beef problem in a hurry. There is plenty of feed in the corn belt to use for cattle if the buying price is right.

Heavy sales from the range would be fine for range men, too. They're now in great danger of entering the post-war period with herds too large for either the range or the market.

Odds *and* Ends

IF A FARMER had his oats in by April 1, a lot of April rain didn't discourage him the way it did last year.

AND if good early weather let him get most of his spring plowing done, he can lean back and say: "Let it rain."

A WARM March usually brings a cool April in Iowa, so the Weather Bureau says. In five other years, 1910, 1918, 1921, 1935 and 1938, extremely warm March weather was followed by frost, freezes and cold rains.

THE range is overloaded with cows these days. Total number of beef cows in the plains states is around 45 per cent higher than in the 1937-41 period.

CITY people miss butter more than any other rationed food, according to a survey by the Des Moines Register's Iowa Poll. On the other hand, farmers have their worst rationing trouble with sugar.

CORN acreage planned for the corn belt in 1945 is almost as high as last year — 61,797,000 acres, compared with 1944's 62,369,000 acres. Outside the corn belt, particularly in the south, corn acreage is down. If we're lucky enough to get yields up to the 1940-44 average, the 1945 intended acreage would produce 3,120,000,000 bushels.

ONE radio announcer, engaged in scaring city people about food supplies, told how a friend of his traveled 400 miles thru the corn belt without seeing any cattle on feed. A blind man, evidently! Federal figures show more cattle on feed than a year ago, and one-third higher than for the 10-year average.

GRANGE and Farmers Union are planning to renew their attempt to prevent payment of federal funds for extension work to any state where local extension service violates federal rules forbidding county agents to help get members or to aid otherwise a privately controlled farm organization. Extension assistance to the Farm Bureau is the target of the amendment, of course.

CIVIL service regulations, attempting to select public employes on the basis of merit instead of political pull, are usually adopted a long time before anybody starts a pension system for such employes. The state of Iowa, by action of the legislature this year, did things the other way, and approved pensions before providing a way of selecting employes on a basis of merit.

HERE'S a good picture of making a straw man so you can knock him down. A conference of officials of Missouri Valley states declared against "granting any agency unchecked authority to engage in private business, operate farms, remove hundreds of thousands of acres of land from the tax rolls, take over the administration of education and of local and state laws, and in general do the economic planning for the entire area."

NOBODY, of course, has been asking for any such legislation. On the contrary, congress has been urged to form an MVA (Missouri Valley Authority) on the plan of the successful TVA, in order to keep a dozen states and federal agencies from falling over each other in providing flood and erosion control and irrigation for the Missouri Valley. But some states and agencies hate to cooperate that much.

Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR fusses with his car and checks 'most every jolt and jar, and pulls the motor all apart to fix the things that make it start, and oils the valves and puts in grease; his monkey business will not cease until he thinks he's satisfied his ancient car the roads will ride. He claims the sprockets, wheels and gears has got to last for several years. He gets all dirt and mud and murk while I stand by and watch him work.

No wrench or hammer do I wield to keep my auto tooled and wheeled, for I have other things to plan more noble for the inner man. My time's too precious now to spend a-jerkin' bolts that will not bend or crawling underneath the springs to tighten all them nuts and things and gettin' goo upon my nose and busted thumbs from hammer blows. I'll wait until the time is here when mud is gone and roads are clear, and then I'll drive the car to town and have mechanics dress her down, and even if it's sort of late and maybe I will have to wait, I won't have bruises on my shin from hunting ways to make her spin. I ain't no genius at the task and no instructions will I ask. I'd rather sit at home and wish for pleasant trips to hunt and fish, and not get all het up and cuss beneath a blamed old busted bus.

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PRE-WAR QUALITY at PRE-WAR PRICES—plus Discounts

Famous for Heat Resistance—

DIAMOND 760 MOTOR & TRACTOR OILS

Depend on these top quality lubricants for protection in hot engines. Refined from selected paraffin base crudes; specially processed to remove sludge-forming compounds. Free-flowing in sub-zero temperatures. All SAE grades.

D-X HEAVY DUTY MOTOR OIL

DIAMOND 760 HEAVY DUTY MOTOR OIL

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Complete Line to protect Trucks, Tractors, Cars, Farm Machinery —including the proper type and grade for Chassis, Crankcase, Transmission, Differential, Hypoid Gears, Wheel Bearings, Water Pump, Universal Joint, Final Drive, Steering Wheel, Gears, Bearings, Cups, Axles.

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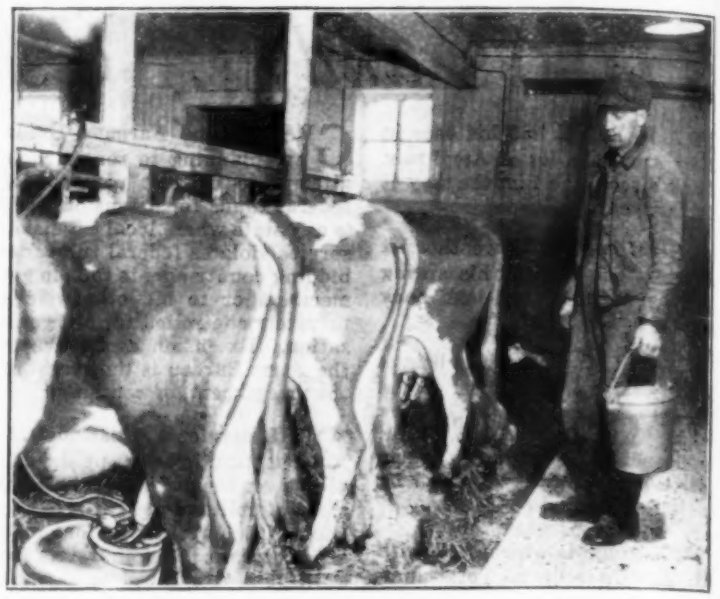

Milking Pays Now according to Olaf Westby, Polk county, Iowa. Westby milks 35 cows on a 160-acre farm. A two-unit milking machine is used.

Who Should Run Post-War AAA?

Iowa Farmers Vote on Whether Extension Should Be Put in Charge of Program

"If the AAA program is continued in the post-war period, one recommendation is that its administration be turned over to the state college and extension service. What do you think of the idea?"

THIS question was put up to a representative cross-section of Iowa farm people recently in another of Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead's surveys of farm opinion.

One Iowa extension man, who saw the ballot, objected: "We don't want to run AAA. Why the question?"

But congress has been asked to turn over AAA, and other federal farm programs, to the extension service, partly on the ground that it would be desirable to have all federal farm activities in the county under one head.

Since the question has been raised in congress and elsewhere, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead wanted to see what Iowa farmers thought of it.

Only 28 per cent of Iowans wanted the extension service to take over AAA. And 39 per cent objected. There were 33 per cent undecided, indicating that the subject had not had very much discussion in the country.

In a similar survey last year, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead approached the same subject from a different angle and asked for farm views on the following:

"A bill in congress suggests that a farmer-elected committee in each county be put in charge of local activities of the Department of Agriculture. This would put extension, soil conservation, AAA, FSA, etc., under one head, but still subject, as at present, to orders from Washington."

On this, 47 per cent voted "Yes," 24 per cent "No," and 29 per cent were undecided.

The two surveys indicate that Iowa farmers are inclined to give the farmer-elected committee more power and are not disposed to let the extension service take over AAA.

Politics didn't enter into the vote. Dewey voters and Roosevelt voters voted about alike.

Farm Bureau members gave a stronger vote against such a change than did non-members. The Farm Bureau folks were 27 per cent in favor and 44 per cent against. Non-members were 29 per cent in favor and 33 per cent against.

Farm Bureau friendship to the extension service made this vote something of a surprise. But it seemed to indicate substantial Farm Bureau approval of farmer committees.

Comments by farm people gave arguments on both sides:

"There should be a college educated man to administer the AAA at the county level. The average farmer simply can't handle the job."—Madison County.

"It will be O. K. to let extension have it; but keep it away from Farm Bureau management."—Audubon County.

"The AAA should be taken over by the State College extension service, as they would come out and help test the soil, etc., and would know what crops were best suited for the soil, and it would be state controlled rather than federal.—Crawford County.

"Farmer control of AAA means a local, democratic program administered by practical farmers. Extension control means bureaucratic administration by strangers in the community, which likely would not receive farmer participation."—Madison County.

"If the AAA program is to be of any service to the farmer, it must be handled by farm people. My neighbor could come and talk crops and acres to me, but I don't want some one I don't know doing it. Keep the farm program where it is."—Johnson County.

"The AAA program has been very capably taken care of by the farmers in each community in the past. Why send that money to the State College extension service so a few white-collared workers would benefit?"—Jones County.

"The AAA program will be needed badly in the post-war period, and it should be kept in the hands of the farmers."—Adair County.

"Our local boards are doing a good job of running the AAA, so let them keep on."—Crawford County.

Stands Shock of Braking 2-Mile Drops

Our bomber crews have learned a lesson the hard way.

It's not enough to bail out. Before pulling the rip cord, they've got to drop like a rock, sometimes for miles, to evade enemy planes that try to pick them off like clay pigeons.

Then as the earth hurtles up to meet them, the ring is yanked and . . . WHAM! with a jerk the big umbrella mushrooms out, pulls them up short, lets them down easy.

In that moment of impact, terrific stress is placed on harness buckles and hardware. That's why they always contain Nickel—the tough metal that gives alloys high resistance to shock.

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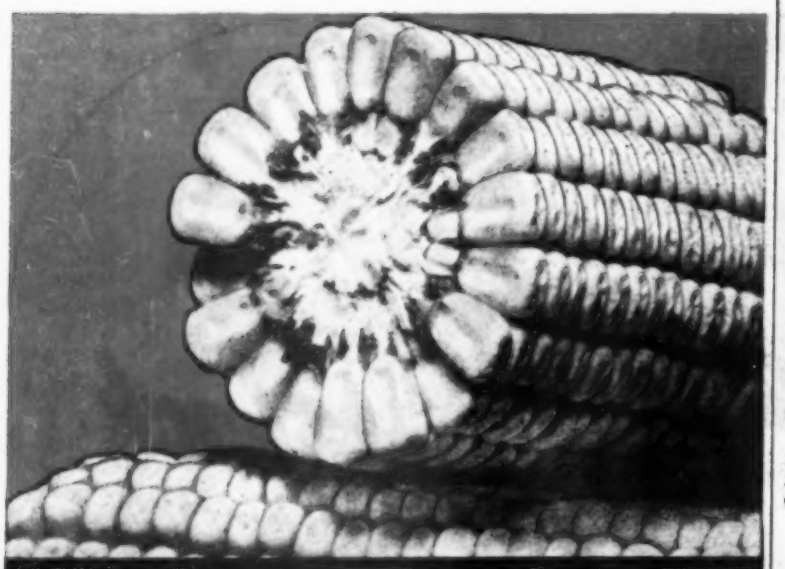

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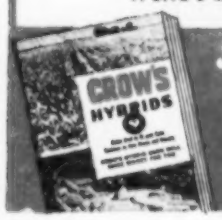

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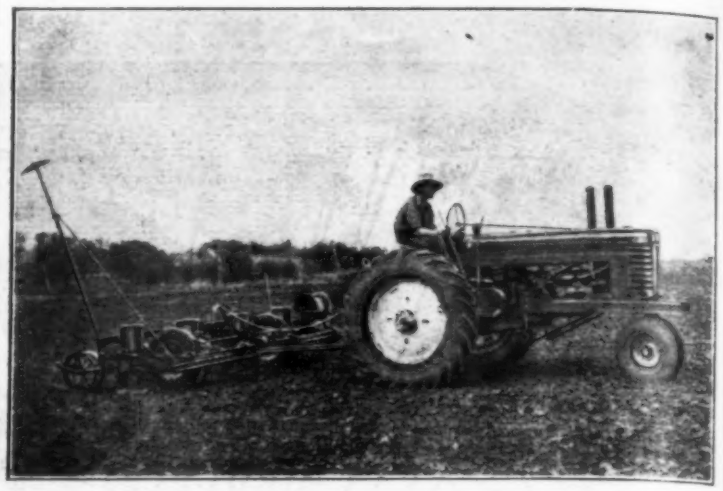

Four-Row Planters make it possible to plant the corn at the most favorable time, and thus defeat insect enemies. Wooten Brothers, Hardin county, Iowa, say 40 acres per day is possible.

Bugs, Worms, Borers Attack Corn

Wire-Worms Start on Seed in the Ground; Corn Borers Dig in for Summer Onslaught

INSECTS that attack the corn crop begin with the seed in the ground. The attack is constant until the corn matures in the fall.

Wire-worms attack the kernels soon after planting; cut-worms eat the plants off at the top of the ground; chinch bugs suck the juice from the stalks, and the corn borer tunnels thru stalks and ears.

The fight against insects, even those that work in mid-summer, must begin now in order to be effective. It includes rotations, field arrangements, time and method of planting, and, in some cases, the use of chemicals, poisons and barriers.

Wire-worms often injure the stand of corn by boring thru the kernel as it starts to sprout. Digging up the seed a week after planting will often disclose this brownish worm, about an inch long. It will be very close to the kernel, and may have eaten its way entirely thru it. The result is a weak sprout or none at all.

Damage from wire-worms is most likely to occur on land plowed from sod grasses, but may occur on second or third-year corn land. No seed treatment will stop wire-worms, but some management practices will help.

Avoid planting corn deeply in cold, wet ground. That gives the wire-worms too much time to destroy the seed. The corn may beat the worms if planted after the weather and the ground get warm, and if the seed is planted just deep enough to reach moisture. If the first stand is destroyed, replant at once. The second planting may not be damaged.

Cut-worms eat the corn stalk and do not bother the seed. Like wire-worms, cut-worms are most likely to cause damage on sod land planted to corn, but damage from cut-worms is less likely on fall-plowed land.

If the corn comes up nicely, but the rows seem to fade out in a few days, it is likely cut-worms are eating the corn off at or just below the top of the ground. They work at night or on cloudy days.

The dark-colored worm, hairless, and about an inch long, will be found curled near the corn plant in the middle of a warm day, and just below the top of the ground. The corn plant may have been so nearly severed that it has fallen over.

Warm weather usually stops cut-worms in corn fields. Therefore, corn should be planted late on sod fields where the presence of cut-worms is suspected. If hot weather stops the worms after the corn is cut off only once, the corn may still make a stand. Replanting usually gets a stand, as the worms' working period is short.

Chinch bugs, which live entirely on the juice of plants, move out of small grain fields as they begin to ripen, and into the corn fields. The first brood will move on foot into the corn, grow wings, and raise another brood, which will live entirely on the corn.

Damage to corn by chinch bugs may be severe, or it may extend only a few rods in from the edge of the field. In favorable seasons, the bugs on the march from dying small grain to corn fields may give the ground the appearnace of a moving mass. Unfavorable weather or fungus disease sometimes stops chinch bugs.

Some damage from chinch bugs can be avoided by arranging fields and selecting crops. But the main defense when bugs appear is the construction of barriers between small grain fields and corn fields.

Chinch bugs attack corn, the sorghums, sudan grass, millet and all of the small grains. They do not attack soybeans, flax, clover or alfalfa, potatoes or rape.

One way to avoid damage from chinch bugs is to plant soybeans instead of corn. Some damage to corn fields may be avoided by arranging the corn and beans so the beans are between the small grain fields and the corn. Artificial barriers will be necessary if bugs are plentiful.

The European corn borer is a new insect in the corn belt. It crossed the Mississippi river in 1942, and has now been found as far west as the Missouri river. Some borers have been found in all but 11 counties in Iowa, and one eastern Iowa county was found to have more than one borer per stalk, waiting, in the dormant stage, for spring to come.

The corn borer looks like an ordinary worm a little over an inch long. It lives by tunneling thru the growing corn stalks or perhaps into the ears themselves. There are two broods in a year.

The first brood hatches in June and attacks early corn only. The

Detroit Public Library

BIG CORN GETS WORMS

Do you like to plant corn real early? The wire-worms and the cut-worms like it, too. When the ground is cold and the kernels sprout slowly, they have a lot more time to feed on the seed and the young plants.

If you have the biggest corn in the community, more than your neighbors will notice it. The corn borer moths will fly 50 miles to lay eggs on your early corn.

The best protection against these insects is to resist that urge to plant real early, and let the ground and the weather get warm first. Then get the corn planted as fast as you can.

borer starts by eating the leaves and finally bores into the stalk. The second brood hatches in August and attacks the late corn fields. This brood may bore into the stalk or attack the ear itself.

The first defense against the European corn borer consists of plowing under all stalks cleanly. This stops the moths which lay eggs for the first brood of borers. If there is no first brood, there will be no second.

The plowing under method works effectively, however, only when all farmers in a neighborhood cooperate. The moth will fly 50 miles or more to lay its eggs.

The second line of defense, and about the only one left at this time of year, is to plant the corn at an inconvenient time for the borer moths to lay eggs on it. Avoid very early planting, as such fields will catch all the borers in the neighborhood for miles around.

Very late planting should also be avoided, if possible, as the second-generation moths will lay their eggs exclusively on such fields.

Intermediate planting of corn, and planting the richest land last, because it will push the corn along most rapidly, will prevent excessive damage in any one field.

Insecticides for killing corn borers are impractical on corn belt acreages. Sweet corn, which, because of being early, bears the brunt of corn borer attack, may be saved this way.

Trapping the borers by planting a small field early, and then destroying it after the eggs have been deposited, has been tried in Illinois. Some have planted six rows around the corn fields early. Then, after the borer moths have used the big corn for a hatchery, the corn is destroyed and replaced with beans. Not enough trials have been made, however, to prove the effectiveness of this method of borer control.

Treated Corn Makes Better Stands

Dust treatment of seed corn costs only 2 or 3 cents per acre, and may increase the yield from one bushel to as much as eight or nine. A nine-year test at Iowa State College showed an increase in yield of four bushels per acre from seed corn treatment.

The various dusts on the market destroy the mold that causes weak sprouts. Part of the advantage from seed treatment comes from better stands. In some cases, treating seed may prevent replanting of fields.

Most of the seed corn companies treat their seed corn before it is sold. Others provide material for the farmer to apply if he wishes. Whatever the method used, be sure the seed corn is treated. Corn planted early is particularly susceptible to diplodia and other fungus diseases.

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WHEN YOU'RE WORKING long hours to "beat the weather"—and on top of that, you're working extra acres with less help—you can't take chances with bearing failure or breakdowns.

To help guard against "time-robbing" trouble, Socony-Vacuum has a proved farm system based on the same tested maintenance methods that save man-hours and repairs in war plants. Saves your time—helps lower costs per hour of operation.

Ask your **Mobilgas-Mobiloil Man** about this specialized system that eliminates guesswork—shows exactly the right lubricant for every part of every machine you operate. Let him put it to work for you! Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.

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Overheating retards motor efficiency, robs power and can damage the engine. Cleanse your tractor cooling system this quick, easy way.

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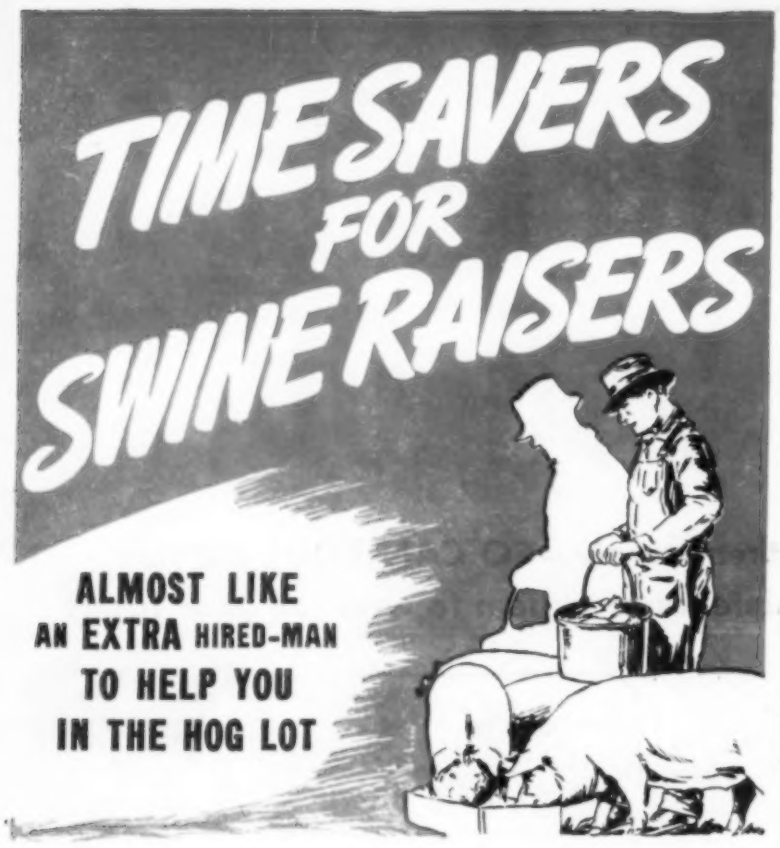
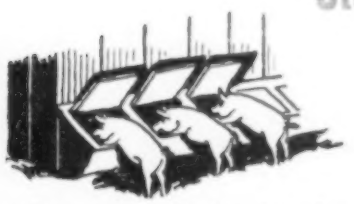
TIME SAVERS FOR SWINE RAISERS



Following these time-saving hints will get your pigs started better, and your hogs to market sooner—

Starting the Pigs . .

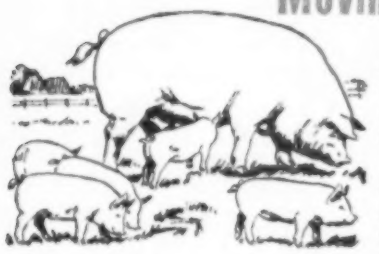


Start self-feeding pigs in creeps when 2 weeks old.

Give them a balanced, Vitamin-fortified pig meal. *Push* them, because these early gains are the cheapest gains you get.

Remember, the heavier pigs are at weaning the sooner they will reach market weight. Don't let them lose their baby fat. A *fast* start means a fast finish.

Moving to Pasture . .

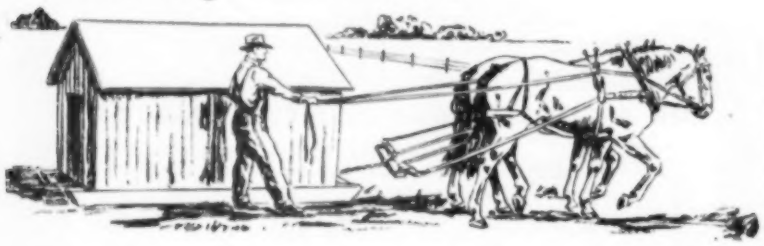


Save cleaning, and save disease troubles, by moving sows and pigs to clean pasture (alfalfa if possible) as soon as you can.

Keep pigs on self-feeders after weaning. A good Pig Meal and home grown grains, and they balance their own rations.

Give them a constant supply of fresh, clean water. Plenty of water and good feed keep 'em gaining.

Preventing Setbacks . .



Avoid the trouble and losses caused by unthriftiness. Practice strict sanitation. Keep pigs away from old lots and buildings, where they pick up parasites and germs.

Avoid nutritional upsets by feeding balanced rations—be especially careful if you feed wet corn.

If sickness appears, don't wait—get a veterinary diagnosis promptly.

The EXTRA pigs you can bring through to market this year mean extra profits to you, extra help to the war food effort. Try these suggestions and see the difference they can make.

FEED INSTITUTE OF IOWA 830 LIBERTY BLDG. DES MOINES 9

Whittle Down Aid To Schools

Supplemental Aid to Help Poor School Districts Meet Minimum Standards, Cut to One Million

THE Iowa legislature finally decided, at the completion of the 1945 session, to appropriate $3,530,000 annually for four kinds of state aid to schools.

The money was allocated as follows: Pupil transportation, $2,000,000; supplementary aid, $1,000,000; agricultural land tax credit, $500,000; handicapped children additional aid, $30,000. Total, $3,530,000.

The State School Code Commission originally recommended appropriations totaling $12,000,000 a year. It consented to shave the asking to $4,500,000 a year after the legislature voted to continue the half-payment of the individual income tax for two more years.

A conference between Gov. Robert D. Blue and appropriations committees later agreed $3,500,000 a year for school aid was all the treasury could stand and remain solvent after other expenditures.

School Code supporters, in the end, did not oppose the $3,530,000 a year limit on new school appropriations by this session. There was general admission that the funds allowed were inadequate to meet the full payments the laws provide. But there also was general consensus that the undertakings are experimental, and that "foot in the door" starts make it easier to ask future sessions to increase the grants.

The separate teacher and other school employe retirement pension bill recommended by the School Code Commission was abandoned in favor of a general pension system for all public employes, including school teachers.

Under the general public employe pension bill, all state, county, city and town and school bodies will match equally funds contributed by employes at the rate of 1 per cent per month on their salaries from January 1, 1946, to January 1, 1949, and 2 per cent thereafter.

When the system reaches full operation, it is estimated it will cost $5,400,000 a year, of which the governing bodies will put up $2,700,000 and the employes $2,700,000.

Under the system, patterned after the federal old-age benefit and survivor insurance plan, so it could be absorbed by the Federal Social Security Board, employes could retire at age 65 and get a maximum monthly pension of $85 per month.

In addition to appropriating the $3,530,000 a year in state aid, the legislature enacted these School Code bills:

Increasing the qualifications for teaching until, by September 1, 1952, the lowest certificate obtainable could be issued to a teacher who had completed at least two years of college training.

Correspondingly increasing minimum salaries for teachers from the present $65 a month on a graduated scale, according to preparation, up to $90 per month for teachers with two years of college work.

Giving teachers more protection in their jobs by permitting a teacher whose contract is not renewed to have a public hearing by the employing board on reasons for failure to renew the contract.

Authorizing boards of directors of districts with small high schools to discontinue them and send their pupils to high schools located in other school dis.ricts by paying up to $17 per month tuition for each high school pupil.

Increasing the amount of tuition a district may charge for pupils from other districts from $6 to $10 per month for elementary pupils, and from $12 to $17 per month for high school pupils.

Providing for reorganization and consolidation of local school districts within a county and adjacent territory in an adjoining county, upon approval of 60 per cent of the voters in each of the accepted districts, voting separately.

The $2,000,000 a year for reimbursing school districts for cost of pupil transportation will be distributed on the basis of $18 per pupil, altho other factors, such as miles traveled, road conditions and volume of pupils, could vary the grant from $16.50 to $21.

It provides for the first time for payment of transportation of high school pupils, and will give free transportation to about 35,000 of these pupils.

PAY TO HAUL PUPILS

If you are in a community where the children walk to school, the two-million appropriation for transportation by the Iowa legislature won't do you much good.

But if you have school bus drivers to pay, and buses to keep up, then the legislative action will mean something.

Transportation aid will vary from $16.50 to $21 a year. If it costs more than that, the district or parents will have to make up the difference.

School reformers were more anxious to get supplemental aid for poor school districts than to get assistance on transportation, but friends of transportation aid won, and the supplemental school appropriation was cut to a million.

The $2,000,000 is estimated to be about the amount which will be required. The bill limits districts to paying $22 per pupil for transportation. If the cost is higher, the parents must pay the difference, and the districts must pay the difference between $21 and $22.

The senate fought harder to keep the transportation figure at $2,000,000 a year than on any school money bill. Some senators said they'd rather give up the $500,000 a year for agricultural land credit than cut the transportation appropriation to $1,500,000. Then they all voted for the $500,000 agricultural land credit bill.

Next day, they agreed to $1,000,000 instead of $1,500,000 a year for supplemental aid to poorer school districts, to keep the total school money at $3,530,000 a year.

The agricultural land tax credit of $500,000 a year is more of a school property tax replacement bill than a school cost equalization bill. The $500,000 a year appropriated is to be used to reduce the general school fund tax levy above 15 mills on agricultural lands of 10 acres or more which are located within any school district.

The first 40 acres of a farm eligible for agricultural land credit can't get the new credit in addition to the

HELP POORER DISTRICTS

How much does your school district spend per year to educate the average pupil?

Iowa educational authorities estimate that the minimum required is $75 for grade pupils and $125 for high school pupils.

The state of Iowa is appropriating one million dollars to try to raise the expenditures of some poor districts toward this level. A million won't pull them all up. Senator Keir, of Clay county, member of the School Code Commission, says it will take five or six millions to do the job.

But if a district, after levying 17 mills for independent high school districts, 10 mills for consolidated districts, and 7 mills for elementary districts, can't meet the $75 and $125 standards, it can get some state aid.

homestead tax credit. But the rest of a farm in a school district levying more than 15 mills for the general school fund would share in it.

Property owners must make application for the agricultural land credit as they do for the homestead tax credit, each year before July 1. First applications are to be made in 1946, to affect taxes levied in 1946 and payable in 1947.

The $1,000,000 a year state aid bill for needy districts which qualify for it originated in the senate. It was the subject of two days of debate by senators who tried, but failed, to convert it into a general school tax credit fund for all districts, to replace in part all school general fund tax levies above 15 mills.

The senate stuck to the School Code Commission purpose of the bill, which assumes that a certain amount of money — $75 for an elementary pupil and $125 for a high school pupil per year — is necessary to afford a minimum standard education.

This bill will distribute funds as far as they go, pro rata, to districts in which property valuation is so low that, after levying 17 mills for independent high school districts, 10 mills for consolidated districts, and 7 mills for elementary districts, the $75 and $125 minimums per year can not be raised.

Senator Robert Keir, of Spencer, member of the School Code Commission, estimated that between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 a year would be necessary to supplement funds of the poorer districts.

Pension Bill for state, city and county employes, including school teachers, was recommended by Iowa Governor Robert D. Blue and adopted by the legislature.

Have you ever thought of it this way? We could never maintain such huge armies, on so many far-flung battle fronts, were it not for the unceasing efforts of patriotic farmers . . . planting . . . cultivating . . . harvesting . . . working the round of the clock *for Victory!*

The achievements of our farmers are even more amazing when shortages of manpower and machinery are considered. In order to keep old and tired trucks and tractors doing duty for the duration, farmers have had to be even more particular than usual about proper lubrication.

That is why more and more farmers are using Phillips products today than ever before. In addition, more farmers are also making good use of the practical experience and helpful advice of their local Phillips Distributor. The Phillips Distributor will be glad to help you, too, with any lubricating problem.

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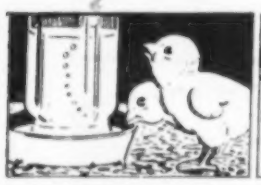
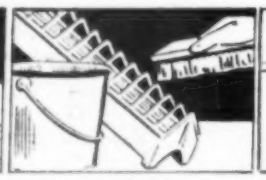
Hi-lex, plus proper cooling, can help you keep your "bac" count down. Hi-lex is a liquid; colorless—with no lasting taste or odor. Four ounces (approximately half a cup) mixed in four gallons of water costs less than two cents, makes an efficient dairy and poultry disinfectant. Use it to wash flanks and udders; to rinse cups, tubing, pails, separator, etc., after cleaning.

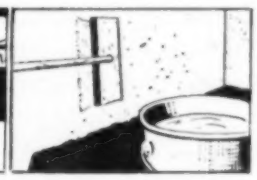
Above is the easy to carry—easy to handle *Hi-lex Gallon Jug*. Insist on the genuine Hi-lex! Full, complete directions and valuable coupon on the label.



To reduce danger of infectious diseases use Hi-lex in poultry drinking water.

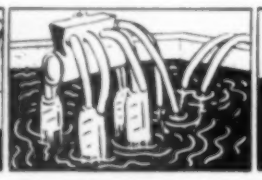


Clean, then rinse poultry hoppers, fountains, and brooder equipment, etc., with Hi-lex solution.



Clean, then disinfect poultry house and brooder walls, roosts, dropping boards, and floors with Hi-lex solution.

Clean, then rinse milk pails, strainers, cans, etc., with Hi-lex solution.



Immerse clean milking machine parts in Hi-lex solution.

Hi-lex in rinse water for separator parts.

ADD FOUR OUNCES (approximately half a cup) TO FOUR GALLONS OF WATER TO MAKE A LOW COST BACTERIACIDE AND DISINFECTANT.

Hi-lex

SOLD IN GALLON JUGS AT YOUR GROCER'S

Will Food Win The Peace?

Need Big 1945 Production If Famine Is To Be Prevented In Liberated Countries

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Not since World War I has official Washington shown as deep an interest in food production as at present. Beneath this interest is genuine concern over future supplies—particularly supplies for shipment abroad to meet lend-lease needs and requirements of hungry liberated peoples.

Haunting the government leaders is the thought that this nation may possibly come out of the European conflict with fewer friends than it had at the beginning, because of its inability to carry thru on a promise of food relief.

With the war being prolonged into the European planting season, there is fear that the production of food there, coupled with the small quantities which this and other outside areas may be able to furnish, will be insufficient to prevent dire hunger, perhaps famine, next winter.

There is regret in high quarters that this country did not carry thru with early war plans of building stock-piles of food for just such an emergency as has arisen. There is regret, too, that it did not take more effective action to step up production in Latin and South America.

Speaking of the nation's tightening food supply situation, one high official, who asked that his name not be used, said:

"We have done a good job of carrying thru on our promise of making American food win the war, but we face the prospect of falling down on our hopes of making American food help win a peace in which this country would be a leader."

This official told of reports that complaints were growing among liberated Europeans that they are getting less to eat under allied control than when they were under German domination.

The food supply situation has been summed up by Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead, director of supply in the War Food Administration, in these words:

"Liberated area requirements are increasing with the progress of the war. Present indications are that requirements for relief feeding in 1945 will reach such a magnitude that they can not be met from available world supplies without substantial cuts in present allocations to other claimants (military, lend-lease and American civilians)."

Olmstead added, however, that he doubted if controls over 1945 supplies could be tightened any farther without aggravating maldistribution of civilian supplies.

Thus, the nation's big hope rests upon this year's farm production. Yet it is known that farmers do not have the facilities with which to step up production. Most farm leaders believe that agriculture will do well if it is able to keep production within 10 per cent of last year's record output.

Much of the capital's discussion of **the food situation has been centered on short meat supplies. Committees of both house and senate have been trying to ascertain why supplies are short, and whether there is any way to get more production.**

Inquiries of these committees have led to generally accepted conclusions that government price policies affecting hogs and cattle have not exactly encouraged maximum production, and that a goodly portion of the meat is escaping into black markets.

There is a general feeling that the government has licensed too many small local slaughterers whose meat output flows solely into civilian hands in those local areas. As a result, slaughterers operating in broad markets and supplying government needs as well as civilians outside major producing areas are getting a smaller portion of the meat animals.

The government is working on plans designed to redirect more hogs and cattle into the pens of the larger slaughterers.

But, regardless of what the government does, the over-all meat supply situation is not expected to improve before fall, and that improvement may be far short of requirements.

The capital's preoccupation with the food problem has led to speculation about possible changes in the makeup of the WFA. Rumors have circulated that Marvin Jones would soon resign or be replaced.

Well-informed opinion doubts, however, that there will be a change until after the defeat of Germany, and public attention on the food situation has died down.

This opinion says the White House will take no action to displace Jones because he was drafted against his wishes to take over the job. It says that Jones himself will not step out while any criticism is being directed against government food policies and programs.

Nevertheless, this opinion sees Jones stepping out under favorable conditions before the summer is over. It sees the job being turned over either to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard or to J. B. Hutson, former president of the Commodity Credit Corporation and now assistant to War Mobilizer Fred M. Vinson.

There will before long, however, be one important change in WFA personnel. Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead soon will leave as WFA director of supply, to take charge of army relief feeding operations in Europe. No successor had been named at the time this was written.

Deadly Fly Killer Being Tested

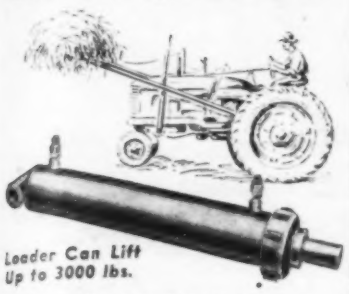
The new bug killer, DDT, killed 95 per cent of the flies in a dairy barn in 25 minutes, in a test at the Colorado experiment station.

Four weeks after the walls of the barn were sprayed, flies were killed in 20 to 25 minutes after lighting on the walls.

The new insecticide does not seem to retain its insect-killing power when sprayed on the hair of animals.

DDT has come out of the war, and is still in the experimental stage. It is not on sale for civilian purposes at the present time. It is thought to have great promise, however, as a bug-killer for use in agriculture after the war.

Build Your Own Loader with these Hydraulic Hoists



Loader Can Lift Up to 3000 lbs.

Easily Adapted To Any Hydraulically Equipped Tractor

Use the power from your tractor to perform those heavy lifting and moving jobs for you. By using these powerful hoists, you can build your own loader and save yourself countless hours of back-breaking labor.

Your own loader equipped with American Hoists can help you remove snow and load manure, lumber, baled-hay, coal. You can pull posts, stumps, and trees as well as fill ditches and washouts.

Can Be Used on Other Equipment

The standard American Hoist can be adapted to many types of farm machinery requiring great amounts of controlled lift or pressure. The American Road Equipment Co. will also build hoists according to your specifications. Hoists, either single or double action, are available. Write today.

American Road Equipment Co.
2319 No. 18th St. Omaha, Nebr.

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★ RELIABLE MATURITY
★ CONSISTENTLY HIGH GERMINATION

This year be sure to plant Vinton—the Better Hybrids for Better Farming. See your representative right away—he'll help you select "made-to-order" varieties for your farm.

Hybrids

VINTON, IOWA

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Original FLEXIBLE-GRAPPLE HAY FORK

For 22 years the finest fork made. The head is the heart of a hay fork and the Lantz has an exclusive, patented, fool-proof head that's a wonder. NO TRIPPING TROUBLE. **Never sticks**—never lets go until tripped. Safer for man and rack. Greatest hay-holding compression. Cleans off rack. Handles loose or baled hay. A boy can operate it.

Made by the manufacturers of the Lantz KUTTER-KOLTER—enables a moldboard plow to cut through and cover trash. Aids in fighting corn borer. **Write for literature to**

LANTZ MFG. CO., Dept. FB-160, Valparaiso, Ind.

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EASY TO CUT CORD WOOD
GET FUEL FAST
BIG BOOK FREE

Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Cuts logs, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1628 Wood St., OTTAWA, KANSAS

POPCORN WANTED

Will buy Popcorn, processed, bagged, at $8.75 cwt. f. o. b. processing plant; also interested in increasing acreage.

Poppers' Boy Products Co.
60 EAST 13TH ST. CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Farm Light Batteries

Insist on Wagg Batteries for replacements. Steady power, full voltage, longer life. See your dealer or write WAGG BATTERY MFG. CO., Spencer, Iowa.

Give Pasture a Head Start

SHORT pastures produce about 15 per cent less feed during the season than pastures which are permitted to get some growth above the ground. This is what an Illinois experiment shows.

This means a 20-acre pasture which will support 14 cows with close grazing would keep 16 cows if the grass was allowed to get ahead of the cows. It's likely, also, that the cows from the good pasture would produce more and be in better flesh in the fall.

The grass yield test was made by mowing blue grass on similar plots at intervals of one week and two weeks. The grass was dried and weighed and yields averaged for a five-year period.

An acre of blue grass produced 3,072 pounds of dry forage per year when mowed weekly. Mowed at two-week intervals, similar plots produced 556 pounds more forage, making an annual production of 3,628 pounds.

What kind of pasture management must be used to keep the grass ahead of the livestock during the growing season?

Don't turn the stock out on pasture too early. That is one way to keep the grass ahead of the stock. Two weeks extra feeding of stock in the spring may give the grass the start it needs. The grass should be big enough to make a good bite when the stock is turned out.

A temporary fence across the pasture, so the stock could be turned in one part one week and the other part the next week, might make the pasture produce more in the season. The Illinois experiment indicates an advantage by this method.

Keeping the grass ahead of the stock is easier if there are rotation pastures of legumes to be used with the sod grasses. Or a patch of sudan grass, sown about June 1, will come in handy when the regular pastures need rest.

If a patch of red clover is available to pasture, it can be used to rest the other grasses. Clover can be pastured heavily from the time it begins to bud, during the latter part of May, until the first crop is gone or turns brown, in July. There is almost no bloat danger during that period.

Sudan grass can be used to rest the other pasture grasses from the time it gets about a foot high, in early July, until frost. The carrying capacity of sudan during this period is very high.

Good all-season pastures are made by having a variety of grasses separately fenced, so there can be rest periods for each part some time during the season.

But no pasture management will work if pastures are overloaded with stock. It takes good pastures to support more than 700 or 800 pounds of livestock per acre, one season with another. Overgrazing not only reduces the feed produced on grass land during the current year—it also weakens the grass stand for other years, and may eventually cause land erosion.

Feed **HONEYMEAD** ALL THE WAY

FOR *FAST . . . LOW COST*

PIG GAINS

Pigs need proteins. They need minerals, vitamin sources and Dextrose. HONEYMEAD MEEL supplies these gain-making nutrients *in proper balance* to supplement corn and other grains, to hurry pigs to best paying market weights at a low feeding cost.

HONEYMEAD MEEL

FOR *LARGE . . . STURDY*

MONEY MAKING LITTERS

HONEYMEAD MEEL fed with corn and other grains is a balanced ration—easy to feed, economical to feed—to help keep sows thrifty and in good flesh and to help them farrow large, sturdy litters. Put your sows on HONEYMEAD MEEL *now—and keep them on it* all through the gestation, farrowing and lactation periods.

FOR HOGS

"SELF-FEED" SCIENTIFICALLY BALANCED

HONEYMEAD

HYBRID SUPPLEMENT

HONEYMEAD HYBRID SUPPLEMENT is a proved way . . . it's a "short cut," low-cost way—to give hogs proteins, minerals, vitamin sources and Dextrose they need to balance corn—for fast, profit-making gains. You "self-feed" HONEYMEAD HYBRID SUPPLEMENT — so it's the time-saving, work-saving way to feed hogs.

There is a complete line of Honeymead Balanced Proteins for every feeding need—for hogs, sows, pigs, cattle, sheep, chicks, turkeys.

HONEYMEAD PRODUCTS CO.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

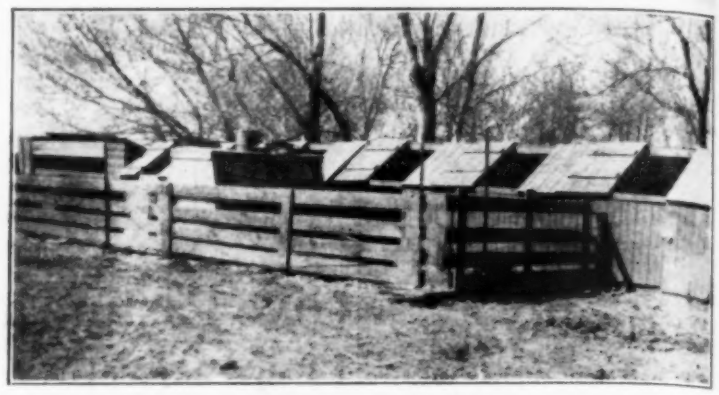
USE THESE...	...ON YOUR CARS	TRUCK and TRACTOR
CISCO SOLVENT	Cisco Solvent cleans engines internally as well as bearings, oil lines and passages . . . cuts sludge, varnish and gum . . . helps restore *new, stepped-up power.* An *exclusive* Cities Service product.	One *quick, inexpensive* Cisco Solvent treatment puts new pep in your work engines . . . cleans out sludge and abrasives from differential and transmission. Helps save costly wear of vital engine parts.
ACME TIRES	Made from the finest synthetic rubber, Acme Tires are scientifically designed for *roadability.* Broader, stone-proofed treads and heat-resisting features give more mileage at lower cost . . . they also give more traction for greater safety.	For heavy going in mud and snow . . . for brute hauling at low speed and high, the Acme Speedmaster will *stand-up and deliver.* Its 3-in-1 design gives you wonderful service on front, driving wheels or trailers.
ACME BATTERIES	The Acme Milemaster Battery has tremendous power reserve for vigorous farm service . . . for quick starting, for radio, heater, lights and every electrical accessory on your car. *Warranty Bond.*	The Acme Kathanode is one of the best built batteries in America. Patented spun glass retainer mat provides added insulation. Lifetime construction at lowest cost per mile. *Warranty Bond.*
CITIES SERVICE MOTOR OIL	Made from the finest Mid-Continent crude oils, Cities Service Motor Oils are tops in performance. They seal, cool and lubricate vital moving parts . . . *heat-proved* against destructive engine heat.	For your protection Cities Service Motor Oil is heat-proved . . . subjected to higher degrees of heat at our refinery than it ever will have to experience in the engine of your truck or tractor.

For more help on the care of your equipment see your friendly Cities Service Farm Representative today! He's always glad to serve you.

CITIES SERVICE

Cities Service

In Your Community



Board Floor keeps pigs out of mud on the Marshall county, Iowa, farm, where A. E. Mitchem and Howard Mitchem raise hogs. Floor is 8x50 feet, of creosoted lumber, laid next to movable hog houses.

Can't Neglect the Pigs

(Continued from page 1)

Three of these houses were set end to end, facing south, with another squaring off a rectangle at the west end, to accommodate 10 sows in all.

The lack of a cement floor didn't stop the Mitchems from providing a clean place for the pigs. They constructed a pen in front of the houses, 8x50 feet in size, of freshly creosoted 2x8-inch lumber.

"It's really easier to clean than a cement platform," they maintained. "After a rain, you'd be surprised how slick these creosoted boards will clean off. And it took only about a half-hour to lay the floor."

Six litters, from one to two weeks old, had just been moved out to these houses, and a self-feeder was set on the plank floor to divide them into two groups. They will be handled here until the final move to a pasture, where the Mitchems are fortunate in having water available from a tile ditch.

Milo Wolrab, of Linn county, Iowa, starts with the shovel, steel brush and bristle broom applied to the hog house floor with plenty of muscle. Then he soaks the floor a couple of hours in a strong lye solution—half a can to a pailful of hot water. Flushing follows, and the floor is allowed to stand for a couple of days before using.

For his early pigs, Wolrab puts rolled oats, treated with cod-liver oil, under his electric brooder when the pigs are still in the farrowing pen. An iron or tin trough is used in the hope of providing some protection against anemia. He prefers to moisten the sow's teats once daily with a syrupy copperas and copper sulphate solution rather than supply clean dirt for the pigs.

Dairy farmers have milk for pig feed. Lewis Crosser, of Hardin county, Iowa, has six spring litters, with 52 pigs, along with his dairy enterprise. He does not swill feed, but gives the sows and pigs as their sole drink a mixture of equal parts of skim-milk and water.

Some of Crosser's pigs were farrowed in a horse barn and subsequently moved to a nearby clean lot, where it is convenient to watch them while young. The sows and pigs will be moved again to a more distant pasture, where the milk feed will be discontinued.

Many hog raisers fall down in turning too many litters together, according to these hog raisers. It pays to keep those roly-poly pigs that look so fine the first week or two from losing their baby fat when they get up against competition.

"A robber pig," said one hog raiser, "can do a lot of damage by running from one sow to another." Pigs which fight not only get infected faces, but may also irritate the sow's udder, with detriment to the milk supply.

Runts caused by robber pigs can be avoided by turning only pigs of the same age together. And even then there should not be too many litters together. Fighting may be caused by turning strange sows together or by keeping sows shut up so long that they become strangers.

Hog raisers agree that good grain, protein feed and minerals are necessary for pig production, but there is also something more needed.

Nothing can replace the farmer's personal attention at the hog house at farrowing time, and in the period when the pigs are small.

Nothing but the constant watching of a real hog man will keep the pigs from getting disease and worm infection while they are too young to resist them. The same hard work is required to get the pigs to eating, and to keep them growing until their systems are strong enough to throw off infections.

"To raise hogs, you've got to live with them, and almost be a hog," said one successful producer.

Sudan Will Rest Pasture Land

Sudan grass is an excellent supplemental pasture for summer use. It fills in the period when blue grass pastures are dormant in hot weather and the period between the first and second crops of clover.

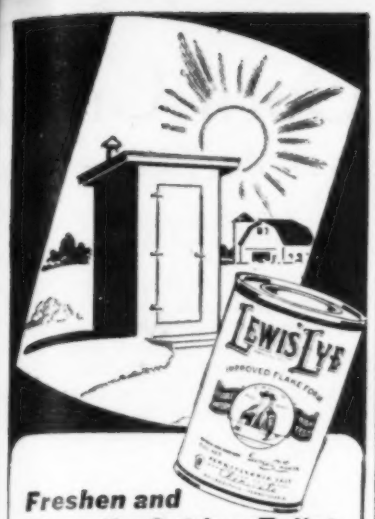
Being of the cane family, sudan grass is palatable to all kinds of livestock, even when it gets tall and coarse. There is very little danger of prussic acid poisoning from sudan if the grass is permitted to get a foot or more tall before the stock is turned in, and if pasturing stops with frost or a prolonged dry spell.

Sudan grass is a warm weather grass, and should be sowed about June 1, on good, rich land, with the seed-bed prepared as for corn. Sow 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre, and give a shallow covering.

Phosphate Makes Better Hay

The phosphate content of alfalfa hay may sometimes be doubled by the use of fertilizer. Hay from untreated fields has analyzed as low as .10 per cent, and from treated fields up to .195 per cent.

If hay contains under .15 per cent phosphate, it has been found cattle may show symptoms of the mineral deficiency. They may exhibit a depraved appetite, chewing at fence boards and dirt, become stiff in the joints, and show a generally unthrifty condition.



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To help keep your outdoor toilet *sanitary-clean*, Lewis' Lye is your best bet—convenient, efficient and economical.

Follow this simple Lewis' Lye Plan:
1) Sprinkle Lewis' Lye freely into pit at least once a week. Neither wood ashes nor slack lime is so effective, so convenient for this purpose.
2) Scrub floors, seats and walls thoroughly with a solution of ¼ can of Lewis' Lye to a bucket of water.
3) Screen door, windows and pit—close crevices to keep out flies.

Rely on Lewis' Lye.

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Send today for free booklet "Truth About a Lye," on outdoor toilet sanitation and other farm and home uses.

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Because it is so quickly and easily scrubbed clean— a lot of people like the Surge!

FOR DEPENDABLE ELECTRIC FENCES
USE
SHOX-STOK
ELECTRIC FENCE CONTROLLERS
Precision Built—Safe and Sure—Tamper-Proof
Economical; Dependable Quality at LOW COST.
SEE YOUR HARDWARE DEALER or WRITE
GUARANTEED PRODUCTS, Wellington, Ohio

BETTER CULL HERDS

Ranchers should be encouraged to cull their herds by sending to market every critter above the number they are certain they can maintain next fall, in the event of a moderate drouth.

The ranges are crowded with cattle, due to a series of years in which great quantities of grass and forage crops were produced on account of favorable weather.

If more surplus cattle were moved to slaughter houses and feed-lots now and in the coming months, more beef would become available immediately, and a market glut in the fall and subsequent shortages would be avoided in case a drouth occurs.—A. F. B. F. Livestock Committee.

"Not Guilty" Says OPA

OPA officials, after getting a lot of hammering on meat supplies, made the following statement recently. They pass part of the buck to packers—since the packers didn't pay up to the ceiling—and part to WFA—since it didn't increase the support prices on hogs. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead disagrees with OPA's judgment on feed supplies. We could feed more cattle in the corn belt if feeder prices were right.

AS TO hog production, there is no basis for any claim that our hog ceilings caused the sharp decline in hog population which has taken place. This decrease is due to a combination of three factors:

First, the reduction in production goals announced by the War Food Administration in the fall of 1943; second, the severe scarcity of feed last year, which made a heavy reduction in livestock production inevitable, and, third, the low prices for hogs received by farmers in the winter of 1943-44 and the spring of 1944.

These low prices, it should be recalled, were paid by packers while they were still generally charging ceiling prices for their own products. OPA, of course, is a ceiling price agency and in no way responsible for support prices.

Regarding the feeding of cattle, there are now more cattle in feed-lots than at any other time in the history of this country, with the single exception of the year 1943. The average weight at which these cattle are coming to market is only very slightly lighter than last year, or than a seemingly normal year such as we had in 1941.

The average finish of the cattle being marketed does not support the claim that they are being sold prematurely. In the week ending March 17, 1943, 76.6 per cent of the steers sold out of first hands at Chicago for slaughter graded good and choice, compared with 80.4 per cent a year ago and an average of 59.9 per cent in the corresponding weeks of 1941, 1942 and 1943.

Apparently, our price ceilings have not kept cattle out of feed-lots nor prevented them from being fed to normal weights. In fact, to judge from the reports of the WFA, it is doubtful if existing feed supplies would permit any material expansion in the present cattle and hog feeding programs.

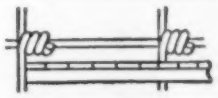
YES sir, U·S·S American Fence is hog tight! And it's built close at the bottom for greater strength to discourage rooting.

No matter how hard your animals push, American Fence has the resilience to spring back into position. It stays tight, too, winter and summer. The tension curve stays in because American Fence is made from a special medium-hard fence wire that *retains its "spring"* year after year. The hinge joint enables the fence to absorb shocks without being bent out of shape.

American Fence is made for permanent installations. On many farms it has been in service for more than 40 years. Keep in touch with your dealer. He may be able to supply you.

Hinge joint takes shocks and permits fence to go back into position.

Tension curve keeps American Fence tight winter and summer.



Stay wires accurately spaced 6 to 12 inches apart.

There's more AMERICAN FENCE in use than any other brand. It must be good!

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, *Cleveland, Chicago, New York*
COLUMBIA STEEL COMPANY, *San Francisco*
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY, *Birmingham*
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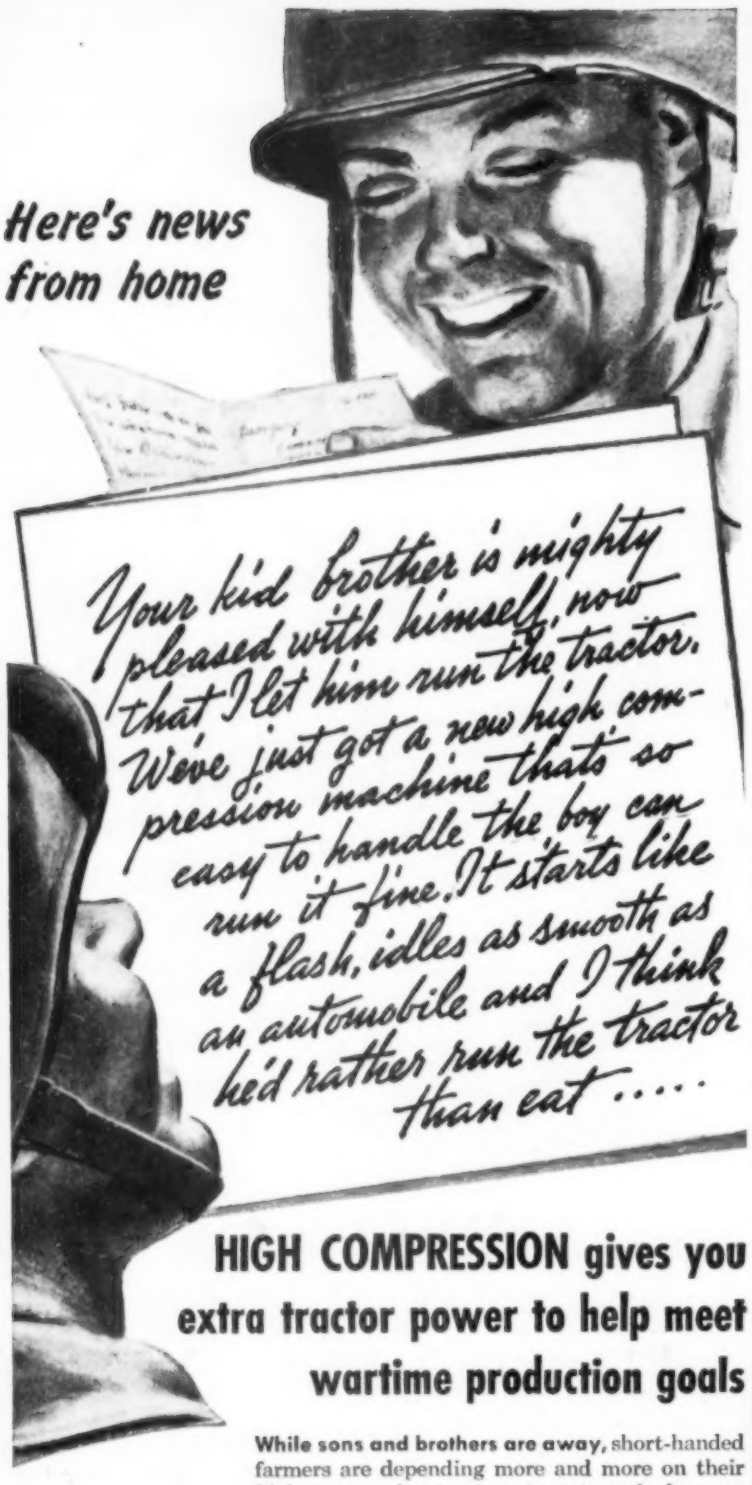
UNITED STATES STEEL

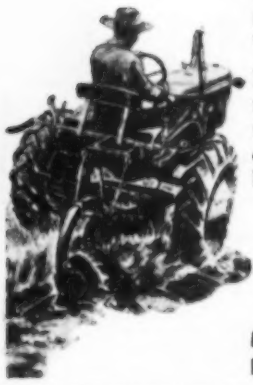
U·S·S AMERICAN FENCE



HIGH COMPRESSION gives you extra tractor power to help meet wartime production goals

While sons and brothers are away, short-handed farmers are depending more and more on their *high compression* tractors to get work done on schedule.

High compression tractors are helping set new production records because they're engineered to get *more power out of every drop of gasoline.* With the same size tractor you can do more work in a day, use a higher gear or pull heavier loads with maximum economy. In addition to these extra advantages, you get the features common to all gasoline-fueled engines—easier starting, quicker warm-up and better idling.



Investigate high compression before you buy a new tractor. If you are having your present tractor overhauled, look into a *Power Booster (high compression) Overhaul,* next best thing to a new high compression tractor.

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Manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline

Because it is backed up by Surge Service Dealers who have been carefully selected and thoroughly trained—a lot of people like the Surge!

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for ARMY HOSPITAL pillows, sleeping bags, etc. Top ceiling prices. White and colored Goose, $1.37½ per lb. White and colored Duck, $1.10 per lb. Also goose and duck quills (wing and tail feathers). Send samples of used feathers for quotation. All shipments accepted. Remittance same day feathers arrive.

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To Insure Corn Crop

Costs 3.1 Bushels for 75 Per Cent Coverage

CORN crop insurance of two kinds will be offered in Iowa this year in a three-year trial of crop insurance ordered by congress. In Marion county, farmers can insure 50 or 75 per cent of the normal yield. In Buena Vista county, they can insure themselves against the cost per acre of producing the corn.

The premium rate for 75 per cent coverage in Marion county has been fixed at 3.1 bushels per acre, payable in corn or its cash equivalent. For 50 per cent coverage, the premium rate is one bushel per acre.

The above rates apply to most farms of Marion county. An overflow area along the Des Moines and Skunk rivers has a higher premium rate—4.4 bushels for 75 per cent coverage and 1.9 bushels for 50 per cent coverage.

The yield for Marion county on which the 50 or 75 per cent insurance is based is 41.4 bushels per acre. This yield was established on the basis of the past 16-year history of the county.

If a farmer in Marion county, not in the flood area, contracted for the 75 per cent insurance, and dry weather and chinch bugs reduced his yield to 20 bushels per acre in 1945, he would pay the value of 3.1 bushels and receive in return the value of 11 bushels. Seventy-five per cent of 41.4 is 31 bushels per acre.

Investment insurance, offered in Buena Vista county, will have a maximum coverage of $20 per acre. The premium for this insurance will be 30 cents per acre for farms with a 43-bushel yield or more. This includes nearly all farms in Buena Vista county, as 49.2 bushels is used as the 16-year average yield.

If a farmer in Buena Vista county contracted for the investment insurance on 50 acres of corn, and weather or insects reduced the yield to an average of 15 bushels per acre, the adjustment would be about as follows:

Corn price would be the loan value or the market, whichever was higher. Figuring at the present loan value of 88 cents, the 15-bushel yield on 50 acres would bring $660. The insured farmer would receive $340 from the Federal Insurance Corporation, and his premium payment was $15.

The insurance also covers loss due to poor quality corn. If, because of weather or other damage, the corn quality was such that the corn was worth 25 cents less than the loan or market price, this loss would be covered up to $20 per acre.

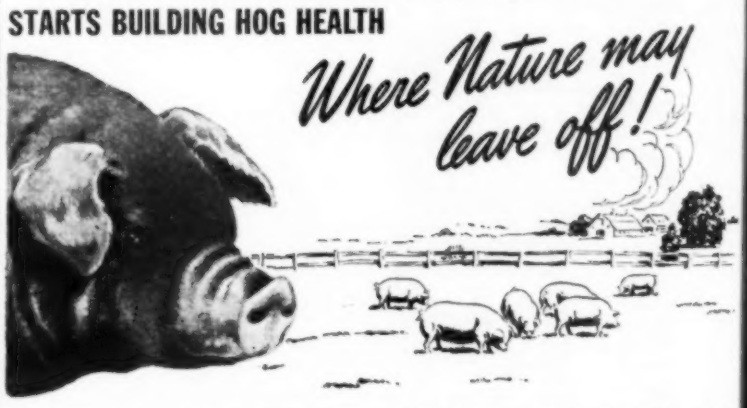
In the case of loss after planting time, the farmer will be expected to replant the acreage to corn if it is within the normal planting season for corn. If it is too late to plant corn, and the acreage has been released by the corporation to be planted to another crop, beans for example, 50 per cent of the coverage will be paid.

In case it is too late to plant to some crop other than corn, and a loss occurs, and no harvesting expense has been incurred, then 85 per cent of the insurance coverage will be paid. Whenever the crop is carried thru and the harvesting is completed, then 100 per cent of the coverage will be guaranteed.

County AAA committees will supervise the selling of the crop insurance program. Applications must be made before May 1, or the date of planting, whichever is earlier.

An application may be submitted by landlord, owner or tenant covering his interest in the crop at time of planting, and it must cover all farms located in the county on which applicant has an interest in the crop at time of planting.

STARTS BUILDING HOG HEALTH



Your soil may be failing your hogs! Constant cropping and draining may eat away your soil's natural "Trace Elements"! If your hay and grain lack their protective power, health—growth—reproduction in your herd may suffer.

But, worn-out soil need not stunt your pigs. Not if you feed PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR! Famous since Granddad was a boy, PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR restores to the diet "Trace Elements" known as vital. It prevents . . . it cures . . . deficiencies of these foods Nature uses to keep swine healthy.

PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR gives pigs three bonus values, too. It supplies Vitamin D needed to prevent rickets and—even more important—to help make each 100 pounds of pork from the least amount of feed.

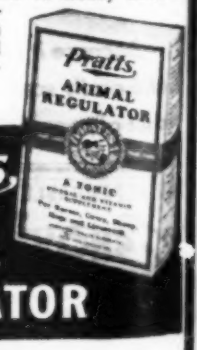
PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR whets the appetite. Helps avoid growth-slowing, off-feed conditions.

PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR peps up digestion. Helps the hog efficiently absorb the large amounts of feed that must be eaten for profit-making growth.

Mixed in your feed, PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR gives your hogs four proven aids to pork profits . . . at one low cost.

See your dealer. Demand PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR. It's guaranteed to give results or money back. If dealer cannot supply, send coupon and $1.00 for trial supply sent postpaid.

PRATT FOOD CO. Dept. AR-221
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.
I enclose $1.00, for which please send me, postpaid, your trial package of Pratts Animal Regulator.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
TOWN.....STATE.....



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Clear, fresh Deep Rock PRIZE Oil cleans, cools, seals and oils engines.

Some day there will be new engines, new automobiles and new farm machinery. Today the equipment which prior to the war would have been traded in long ago, has to continue uninterrupted maximum production.

Deep Rock PRIZE Motor Oils, Greases, and Gear Lubricants will solve your lubrication problem. Replace winter used, fuel diluted, contaminated oils, with fresh Deep Rock PRIZE Oils.

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Workday Pointers

MANGE TREATMENTS should not be given sows immediately before or after farrowing.

▲ ▲ ▲

A COOL SPOT in the brooder house is a good thing as long as it is always warm under the hover.

▲ ▲ ▲

CLODDY FIELDS should be harrowed immediately after rains or showers as corn planting time approaches.

▲ ▲ ▲

TWO CHICKS per square foot is all right at the start; after six weeks, there should be only one pullet or broiler per square foot of floor space.

▲ ▲ ▲

DIPPING PIGS for lice and mange should be accompanied by a thoro clean-up of the sleeping pens. Take out all old bedding and spray the walls and floor.

▲ ▲ ▲

CUT STRAW or chaff makes good bedding for the farrowing pen. Coarse straw or spoiled hay gets the pigs all tangled up and some may be overlain.

▲ ▲ ▲

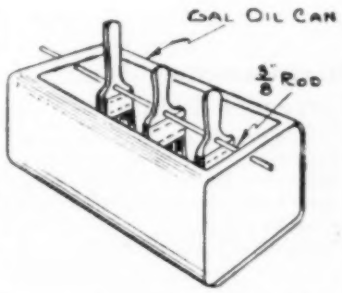
CATTLE AND HOGS will be poisoned by eating the tender young buds of cockleburs. Animals which have been improperly fed, or animals searching for something green, are particularly susceptible.

▲ ▲ ▲

STRIPPING, when prolonged, makes slow milkers, and may cause teat injuries that will lead to mastitis, say Colorado Agricultural College dairymen. Milk the cows dry quickly, and quit at once.

▲ ▲ ▲

PAINT BRUSHES are soon ruined if they are just put in the paint bucket and allowed to rest on the bristles. An old varnish can, cut off eight inches from the bottom, can be fixed to store paint brushes so



they can be used again after long periods of rest. Cut a notch or bore a hole in each end of the can, as shown. Bore a small hole thru the brush handles to support them on a wire in the can. When put away, the brushes should be washed in turpentine or thinner and the bristles suspended in raw linseed oil.

▲ ▲ ▲

PHOSPHATE spread on the fields with the manure gives good results. If you are spreading 10 loads of manure per acre, put about 20 pounds of 0-20-0 on each load of manure. About 200 pounds per acre is recommended when broadcast; 100 to 125 pounds is enough with a corn planter attachment.

▲ ▲ ▲

FOR ANEMIA IN PIGS, Dr. K. W. Stouder, Iowa State College veterinarian, recommends a mixture of three and one-half ounces of ferric sulphate, one-third ounce of copper sulphate, one pint of water and one pint of sugar or corn syrup. Paint the sow's udder daily with the solution, or give them uninfected dirt that has been sprinkled with the solution.

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QUALITY COUNTS

Today Dempster Water Supply Equipment is proving its outstanding superiority. Dempster quality, ruggedness and precision more than equal the tremendous pace set by American farmers in stepping up production.

Running water, day in and day out, speeds the fattening of livestock. It is essential in poultry raising. Crop production can be increased by irrigation. And water on tap in the home itself makes life easier for the whole family.

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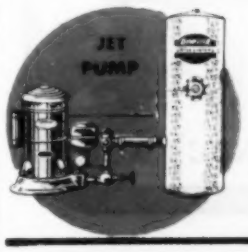

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World's greatest self feeder—Feeds Ear Corn, grain, ground feed or tankage—any 2 feeds at a time.
SUCCESSFUL HOG FEEDER
Bigger Capacity. Pat. features. No clogging. Self-agitating sides, etc. 5 sizes, low as $8.75. See your dealer or write for free circular.
Des Moines Incubator Co., 1204 Market St. Des Moines, Ia.

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Used nearly 60 years, for coughs due to colds. Powder form. Easily given. Economical. 13 oz. size $1.50—2 lbs. $1.25. (25 days' treatment). At dealers or mailed postpaid. Write for Free circular.
For Horses, Cattle, Hogs
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Learn to break Colts, gait show horses, train stock horses; teach circus tricks. COMPLETE, PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION. Doctor Book FREE! Write ANIMAL LOVERS ASSOCIATION Box W-187, Tarzana, Cal.

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Guaranteed to give satisfaction through our coldest weather without bumps or banking. Float works in kerosene and simple and novel design prevents freezing in drinking place. Thermos-bottle principle provides cool, fresh water in summer. Easily installed to pipe line or bottom edge of stock tank.
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Write for details, price and circulars.
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USE SILOGERM when ensiling all green crops as well as corn. Nothing like it. Economical, clean and easy to use. Write TODAY for FREE BOOKLET containing interesting and valuable information.
THE SILOGERM CO. BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

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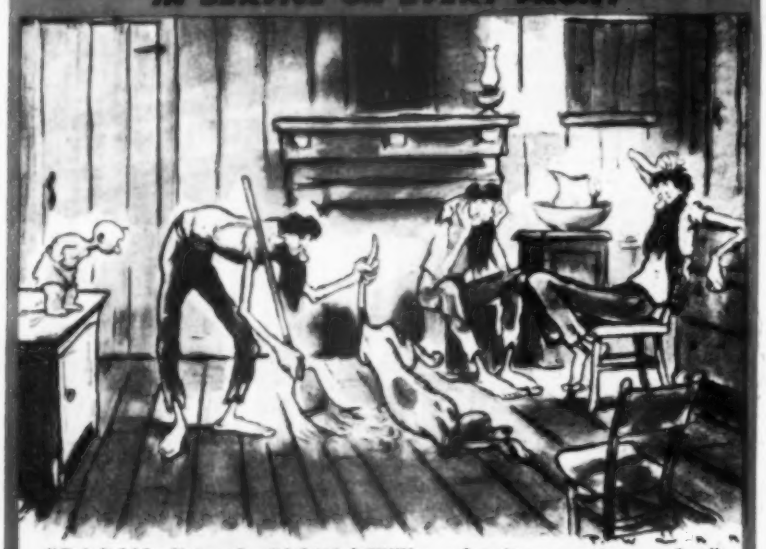
IN SERVICE ON EVERY FRONT



"Cain't hide dirt under Lightnin', Willie . . . he gits up most every day."

FIX DIRTY SPARK PLUGS... THE "PLUG-CHEK" WAY

Cleaning a spark plug often isn't enough. The plugs may be faulty, the wrong type or improperly gapped. Auto-Lite "Plug-Chek" inspection service is the quick and accurate way to find what corrections should be made to improve gas mileage up to 12%, according to tests made by the American Automobile Association.

Have your spark plugs inspected the "Plug-Chek" way by your friendly Auto-Lite dealer. But if new plugs are needed, ask for Auto-Lite spark plugs — they're ignition engineered.

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Tune in the AUTO-LITE Radio Show
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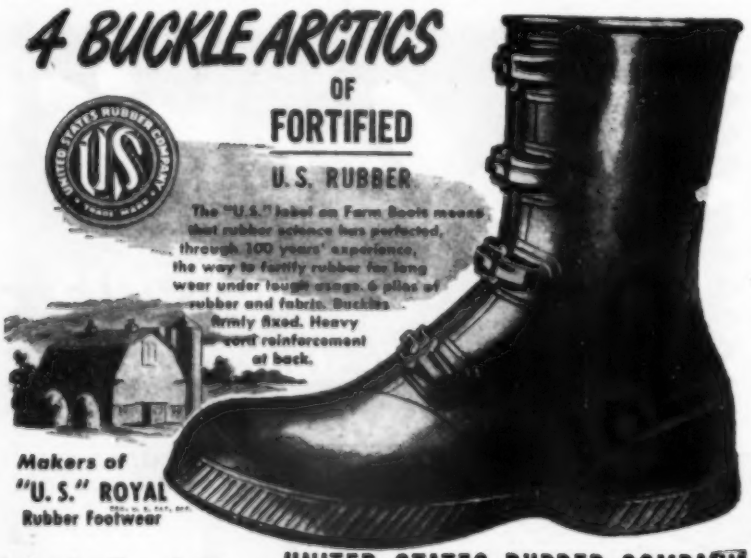

The "U.S." label on Farm Boots means that rubber science has perfected, through 100 years' experience, the way to fortify rubber for long wear under tough usage. 6 plies of rubber and fabric. Buckles firmly fixed. Heavy cord reinforcement at back.

Makers of "U. S." ROYAL Rubber Footwear

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HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
A DANGER SIGNAL

Often associated with Hardening of the Arteries, a Stroke, Paralysis, Heart Trouble, Kidney Disease, and other grave complications. Resultful treating methods of the Ball Clinic have proven dependable for nearly a quarter of a century. Send for FREE Blood Pressure Book today. No obligation.

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QUACK GRASS AND THISTLES

Burn them off with Walsh Flame Thrower. Very adaptable for burning under electric fence line. A giant blow torch with many uses. Safe. Operates one hour on gal. of distillate. See your dealer or write for low price.

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Service Bureau

$50 REWARD — WALLACES' FARMER SERVICE BUREAU — The Sign of Protection

Youth Steals From Benefactor

Superstitious folks may find confirmation of their suspicion that 13 is an unlucky number, because Donald LeRoy Steele was the thirteenth wayward boy who had worked for Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Breit, Service Bureau members, living near Conception Junction, in Nodaway county, Missouri, while on probation, and he was the first and only youth to prove unworthy of their trust.

Twelve other youths, some since married and others now in the service of their country in the army or navy, had been befriended by the Breits over a period of years.

Consequently, Mr. and Mrs. Breit were shocked and grieved to discover their protege missing one morning. Sadder yet was the fact that $75 of their money and a number of tractor and auto gas ration stamps were missing also.

Mrs. Breit telephoned the sheriff's office when she discovered the loss. On the same day that she reported the theft, Emery Criss, a resident of Barnard, Mo., reported he had seen the Steele youth catch a ride in a car passing on the highway.

Pearl Jackson, also of Barnard, got the license number of the car, and in short order T. R. O'Grady, deputy sheriff, had a broadcast report made over the highway patrol radio system. As a result of this broadcast, the car in which Steele was riding was stopped on the highway and the youth was arrested.

On his plea of guilty to a charge of larceny, Steele received a five-year sentence. The Service Bureau reward money, payable as a result of the conviction, was divided between the Breits, Emery Criss, Pearl Jackson and T. R. O'Grady, all of whom had a part in effecting Steele's capture.

Meat Consumer Must Surrender Points

Do I have the right, under wartime food rationing regulation, to sell a live hog to city people who intend to butcher it and put the meat in a locker?

There is no restriction preventing your sale of the live animal. However, the consumer who butchers stock he has purchased for meat, or who has another do the butchering for him, is personally responsible for the required ration book stamps being turned in to the local War Price and Rationing Board.

If the butchering is done by a custom plant or similar concern, the butcher must collect the ration stamps upon delivery of the meat and turn them over to the rationing board.

An actual producer of livestock butchered exclusively for the use of his own immediate family, or by persons employed by him in the production of the stock, is the only one exempt from surrendering ration book stamps to cover meat on the OPA point-value charts. You or your customer can get full information regarding point values from your local ration board.

Familes who buy meat from a farmer may use as many as 18 red stamps from each book in advance of the general validation dates. This will give the consumer 180 extra points per book for buying farm meat in quantities to put in storage for future use.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

The Standard for Over 25 Years

PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.

(1 quart) enough for 4 bushels seed $1.75
(1 pint) enough for 2 bushels seed 1.00
(½ pint) enough for 1 bushel seed .60

Manufactured only by
CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO.
Box 1129W, New Britian, Conn.

20% SUPERPHOSPHATE and MERCO HIGH GRADE MIXED FERTILIZERS

MANUFACTURED BY
Missouri Chemical Co.
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SURPLUS SALE ON NEWEST EVERBEARER MINNESOTA 1166

Bears in 60 Days. Three Crops in 18 months. Giant Cone-Shaped strawberries—red to the heart. Excellent shipper—brings top market prices $8-$10 per crate.

250 ..... $15.00
500 ..... $25.00
1000 ..... $45.00

Safe Delivery Guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement.

Box 149
WESTHAUSER NURSERIES, SAWYER, MICH.

HANDY Hoof Trimmers

An ideal tool for every farmer. So simple that a boy can do the work. Use this tool for trimming hoofs on horses, cows and bulls. Ideal for dehorning young stock. Using this trimmer prevents accidents, saves time and money. 30 inch handle give leverage. Made of high carbon tool steel. Price

OVER 35000 SATISFIED USERS

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MR. FARMER! It costs you at least 25 cents in taxes for every dollar of allowable expense that you fail to deduct on your income tax return. Be sure you get all allowable reductions. Use our

STANDARD FARM ACCOUNT BOOK AND INCOME TAX RECORD

Saves time, money, headaches. It's simple, complete, easy to keep. The best value on the market. Only $1, postpaid.

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New and Used Tractor Parts

Write for big, free 1945 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Iowa (formerly Boone, Iowa).

Save Money, Buy Bonds

Hog Floor Price Up

$13 Floor at Chicago Until September, 1946

FARMERS can raise more fall pigs this year with the assurance that the price for 200-270-pound good and choice butcher hogs won't fall below $13 at Chicago before September 1, 1946.

This is the way Marvin Jones, WFA Administrator, is trying to stimulate fall pig production in 1945.

At the same time, OPA Administrator Bowles announced that the current ceiling, on a Chicago basis, of $14.75 for butcher hogs and $14 for sows, would also extend to September 1, 1946.

The increase in hog support and the extension of the support period is designed to increase fall pig production by 18 per cent.

This means a fall pig crop of 37 million head, as compared with 31 million last fall and nearly 49 million at the war-time peak.

War Food Administration had been slow in announcing this expansion program on the ground that European relief demands and consumer demand at home might not hold up thru the summer of 1946.

Recent estimates, however, seemed to indicate that meat supplies would still be short at home and abroad thru another year. WFA, therefore, is taking the risk of being forced to go into the market and buy up surplus pork in case the price starts to drop below the support level.

Will farmers expand fall pig production to the amount wanted? In June, the pig survey will indicate the farmer response.

If corn prices stay around present levels, a $13 support price at Chicago gives a mildly favorable ratio. Some farm groups have insisted, however, that it would take a $13.75 floor to get the production desired.

If hogs keep bumping the ceiling thruout the period that sows are bred for fall litters, farmers may be more influenced by the fact that hogs are selling at $14.75, Chicago, than by the promise to maintain supports at $13 thru August, 1946. In that case, increase in fall pig production might exceed 18 per cent.

More Cattle On Feed

CORN belt states have 8 per cent more cattle on feed than a year ago, according to April 1 reports of the USDA. Numbers are smaller, however, than in 1943.

Iowa has about the same number as last year, with a decrease of 1 per cent. The eastern corn belt shows a decrease, with Ohio down 14 per cent, Indiana down 20 per cent, and Illinois down 2 per cent.

Increases, however, are shown all over the western corn belt. Minnesota is up 30 per cent, Missouri up 10, South Dakota up 40, Nebraska up 25, and Kansas up 45 per cent.

Farmers expect to market 58 per cent of cattle now on feed in April, May or June. Last year, they expected, on April 1, to market 55 per cent, but actually marketed more. Cattle sales in the second quarter of this year, therefore, may run close to the actual sales last year.

Marketings of fed cattle during the first quarter of the year were a little heavier than in the first quarter of 1944.

Photo Courtesy Deere and Company

CHAMPLIN HI-V-I Motor Oil "ON THE GROUND..OR IN THE SKY"

CHANGE TO THIS

New Fighting

AVIATION OIL

Here's a new tractor oil . . . so clear, so pure, so free from carbon, gum, and other sludge forming elements . . . it helps clean up motors and to keep them clean.

It's Champlin HI-V-I . . . refined by an entirely new and different dual solvent process . . . from 100% Paraffin base Mid-Continent Crude . . . the finest obtainable.

By accurate measurement . . . in actual engine tests . . . Champlin HI-V-I has reduced sludge as much as 500% over ordinary oils.

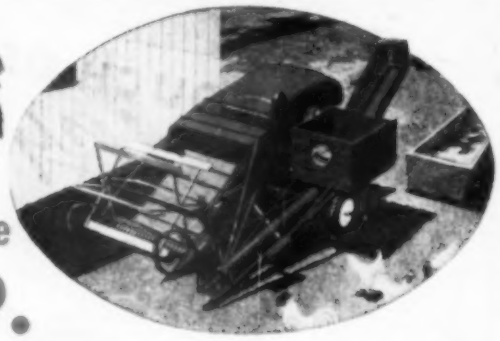
Naturally this improves compression. There's less chance of stuck rings and scored pistons. And oil consumption definitely is reduced.

So put a touch of spring in your tractor now. Change to Champlin HI-V-I . . . and keep using it regularly. THE CHAMPLIN REFINING COMPANY, Enid, Oklahoma. Producers, Refiners, and Distributors of Petroleum Products Since 1916.

REMEMBER, *the armed Services have first call on* ALL CHAMPLIN PRODUCTS.

DEALERS-DISTRIBUTORS: ***To established petroleum jobbers and dealers, Champlin HI-V-I and other petroleum products offer a splendid opportunity for both present and postwar sales. Write for full details today. Your territory may still be open.***

CHAMPLIN HI-V-I Motor Oil "ON THE GROUND..OR IN THE SKY"



What is the

R.O.P.

of a Farm Implement ?

● That R.O.P. (Record of Production) chart determines whether the hen stays in the laying house or goes to market. You can't make money on poor layers that waste time and feed. *The Payoff is on Production.*

You should select farm implements, too, on an R.O.P. basis, and cull out implements that waste time, manpower and crops, as soon as new ones are available. The goal of Massey-Harris is to design and build implements that cut production costs—implements like the Massey-Harris Self-Propelled Combine that made an outstanding "Record of Production" in the 1944 Harvest Brigade. In that mighty million-acre demonstration, "Self-Propelled" proved its ability to harvest more grain in less time, with fewer men, less fuel and at lower cost than any other type of harvester.

The combine shown above is the famous Massey-Harris, pull-type Clipper — the original, full-width, straight-through, scoop-type combine. It has proved itself to be a real R.O.P. implement in 110 different crops throughout the country. The Clipper is made in 6 and 7-foot-cut, pull-type sizes, and is now also available in a 7-foot Self-Propelled model.

Talk with your Massey-Harris dealer about cost-cutting implements . . . or write for details.

TRACTORS, COMBINES AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

MASSEY-HARRIS

GENERAL OFFICES: RACINE, WISCONSIN
FACTORIES: RACINE, WISCONSIN; BATAVIA, NEW YORK

★ Keep on buying War Bonds
★ Send your pulpwood to war
★ Salvage paper and metals

7-ft. Self-Propelled Clippers — Forage Clippers — 14-ft. Self-Propelled Combines

STOP THESE

Pork Stealers

with

KRITTER KOTE

Can be applied three ways

1. Dipping—Float KRITTER KOTE on top of tank of water. Hogs oil themselves swimming through.

2. Brushing—Apply with a large bristle brush, mop, or cloth on stick.

3. Spraying—Apply with ordinary spray gun. Be sure to spray under flanks, between legs.

The Improved Hog Oil and Insecticide

Hogs that don't eat don't build thrifty pork! Constant irritation caused by hog lice and mange mites makes hogs fretful . . . robs their appetites. In crowded quarters during the winter some of your hogs may have become infested. Kill lice and mites now . . . with a thorough KRITTER KOTE treatment. *Keep* your herd free from infestation by treating them *regularly* with KRITTER KOTE. At your feed, drug and hardware dealers.

Write for helpful FREE booklet.
Address: P. O. Box No. 630, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

W. H. BARBER CO.
CHICAGO — MINNEAPOLIS

First Aid for Stock

When to Vaccinate For Cholera

The best time to vaccinate pigs for cholera is still a debatable question. Even the veterinarians do not agree. Dr. L. A. Tischhauser, of Clayton county, Iowa, in a current veterinary journal, advocates immunization at four weeks of age or earlier. He claims not a single so-called "break" has occurred when vaccinated at this age, and also that they stay immune.

One school of thought argues that, inasmuch as the immunized sow, thru her milk, provides a degree of immunity to her babies, the pigs will not develop as durable an immunization as when vaccinated after weaning. Farmers object to the added expense of vaccinating older hogs—but no objections from the veterinarians, so far, on this score.

Perhaps a middle-of-the-road policy is O. K., such as is advocated by some animal husbandry authorities at Iowa State College. This is to vaccinate pigs about two weeks or so before weaning, so they will be past the reaction stage before being submitted to the shock of losing their mothers. The principle of one thing at a time (castrate — vaccinate — wean) is just good common-sense practice.

Apply Sulfa Drug To Foot-Rot

Cattle incur foot-rot by bruising the soft skin between the toes, allowing a filth germ to start up a rotting of the tissues. Cleansing the bruised part and applying a solution of copper sulphate, coupled with the use of disinfectants, has been a standard remedy. But the wonder sulfa drug has proved more effective.

Crush, ready for use, a tablet or two of sulfathiazole or sulfanilamide. Raise the foot and clean and wash out well, taking care not to irritate it further. Then dust on the powder, working it well into the wound. Preferably, keep the animal out of the mud for a time.

One treatment is generally effective. If not, the procedure may be repeated. So effectively does sulfa do its work that it is generally unnecessary to take the usual precautions of cleansing and keeping clean, which is a big advantage in itself these busy times. Your veterinarian may also furnish you a salve preparation to use in place of the pills.

Many Cows Must Be Bred Twice

How many times does a cow have to be bred, on the average, before she settles? There are no figures on normal breeding methods, but experience has shown that about one and three-fourths services are required, on the average, with artificial insemination.

There is no reason to believe that fewer services are required when bulls are used directly, says Arthur Porter, dairyman at Iowa State College, Ames. Those who take cows to bulls for service must make many extra trips.

Records that have been kept by artifical breeding associations show that from 50 to 60 per cent of the cows settle after the first breeding. The second service causes 50 per cent of the remaining cows to conceive, one-half of those left are caught with the third service, and so on.

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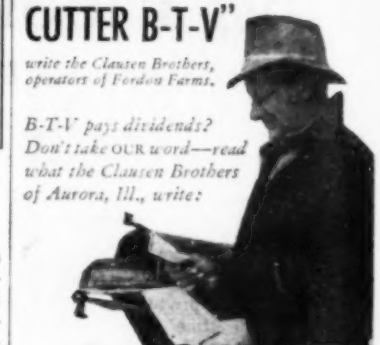

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New Pigs Spring pigs on Orland Watson farm, Decatur county, Iowa, averaged seven to the litter.

Stir Gardens Frequently

GARDEN cultivation begins early and continues late. Frequent stirring of the soil encourages the release of plant food elements.

Cultivation, when needed, helps prevent the formation of clods or baked surface soil. Blind cultivation is often necessary with the slower germinating vegetable varieties.

A few early globe radish seeds scattered in the row with the slower germinating beets, carrots and parsnips will mark the row in a very few days and guide the gardener before the main crop is up.

Weeds are robbers, and work at it day and night. They rob the garden plants of needed moisture and take up valuable space previously allotted to favorite goodies. When cultivation really subdues the weeds, the garden plants will thrive in other respects. Weeds must not get a head start.

A wheel hoe will be a genuine labor saver in a sizable garden. Some hand work in the row is usually necessary, even with the three-edged hoe that really belongs on the desirable list.

A trowel, dibble, potato fork and speedy cultivator will usually be added if and when gardening becomes a fixed habit.

Good garden tools must be strong enough to do effective work. They should handle easily, be of the best material that will scour readily. After each using, the bright tools should be smeared with a little crankcase oil to prevent rust.

On farms and in sizable gardens, the field plow, disk and six-shoveled or surface cultivator will do the bulk of the heavy cultivating job. A horse-drawn plank will make quick work of preparing the seed-bed.

Some folks would like gardening if it were not for the hand-blistering work at the business-end of a hoe handle. Some work hard to keep away from the hoe.

Not many years ago, we heard a great deal about eliminating the hard work from gardening by spreading specially prepared mulch paper down the garden rows, to keep down the weeds and prevent soil evaporation.

And now we hear of covering the ground with mulch material, such as lawn clippings, ground corn cobs or chopped hay or straw. It works, too, for folks who really enjoy making lawn hay every week and who have large lawns and small gardens.

Don't cultivate wet ground. Don't cultivate too deeply. Don't buy cheap tools. Don't allow rust on garden tools. Don't cut off shallow roots. Don't let little weeds get big. Don't be defeated by weeds.—Victor Felter, Warren County, Iowa.

Largest Capacity, Heavy Duty Farm Elevator Built

Handles Ear Corn, Small Grain, Soy Beans, Baled Hay, Chopped Feeds and other farm products

KEWANEE Farm Elevators are vital "war weapons" in the big crop handling job to be done on America's farms again this year.

Engineered for heavy duty performance to handle big loads with the "machine gun" speed that is needed in these fast-moving days of high-speed tractors, 2-row pickers and combines.

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KEWANEE Farm Elevators speed up the harvest of all farm crops, cut handling costs, conserve man hours and save laborious drudgery at threshing and corn-picking time.

KEWANEE Elevators are top items in the government list of essential farm machines of *critical* short supply. If you are a KEWANEE owner keep it on the job. If possible, share it with your neighbors. They are the most truly portable farm elevators built, easy to transport from farm to farm.

If you are not an owner, see your KEWANEE Dealer *today*. In any event you will want one when Victory is won. Write Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill.

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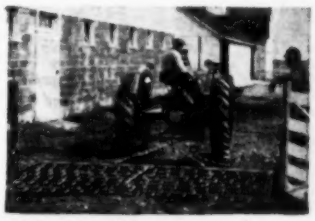

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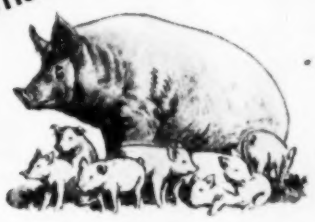
DEADLY ENEMY OF INTESTINAL INFECTIONS IN LIVESTOCK



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Homemaking

Edited by **ZOE MURPHY**

Town vs. Country

COUNTRY people are getting criticism these days from town folks. This criticism, partly unconsciously given, rightly hits a few. Again, it seems town folks misunderstand the country folks who are earnestly endeavoring to do the fair, square thing in these trying war-times.

Town folks say "country people (c. p.) have blue and red ration stamps to throw away."

Sure, they do—if they had a garden and filled a lot of fruit jars, and went thru the tedious, time-taking work of butchering.

Town folks (t. f.) say "the city laborer now goes to work with butter-less and meatless sandwiches."

If he does, his working day is more apt to be limited by law to eight hours than that of the average farmer. If I lived in town, and was low on points, my man would find peanut butter, cottage cheese, baked beans, eggs (in their many forms) in his sandwiches. That's what he often gets now for lunch, supper, or whatever we call the day's light third meal.

The t. f. sigh enviously: "That was made with good, old country cream!"

1. Country people used to be accused of living on what they couldn't sell—with cream and egg prices high, maybe that tendency still holds more than is thought.

2. Country people probably feel that if they have to commune intimately an hour or so every day with a cow, or to spend half an hour on a separator, that they are entitled to milk products if they like.

3. Wordage might be given to the country woman who knows what whipped cream will do to her figure, and so avoids it.

Town folks say: "Country people have all the meat they want to eat."

It is a good thing; maybe we can use it as bait to get city workers out to help us. Ever hear a country woman list the number of extra meals she's prepared in a season because of her occupation? (I don't mean invited guests.) I'm glad she doesn't have to count points when the corn sealer or veterinarian stop in for dinner; or when she has harvest help; or day laborers from town who would not think of taking a ration book to the country.

Town folks to country people: "I wish I had some of your meat."

They could have had last summer and fall by buying almost any meat, point-free, for storage by freezing, canning or brining. But would they put up with the work and mess of butchering in a stylish kitchen?

Town folks say: "Country people come in to buy milk from stocks already too small to supply the town. (One farm family bought 20 quarts of milk Christmas week when their son was home from the army.)"

The cow that is going to amount to anything has to be milked at least nine months of the year, and regularly each day. A farmer with half the labor of pre-war days has to cut down somewhere. He might have plenty of time for milking from mid-December until April 1. Add milking before and after some of the field work and harvest days, and he'd be in a hospital.

They say: "Country people have so much gas, the c. p. are in town all the time."

The modern farmer would probably say the last thing he could get along without is his car. On a recent afternoon, we attended the funeral of an old friend at the county-seat, 10 miles away. Before and after the service, we took a sick hen to the veterinarian for posting, stopped at the post office for stamps, bought two milk pails, a poultry waterer, some chick feeders and several items of clothing, got groceries and meat from the locker, inquired at three lumber yards for building material, found out at the hardware store a piece of lighting equipment had not come, and did a little visiting (we do on the street what t. f. do over the back fence).

"Plenty of rationed food items out on the farm."

Maybe there is, but there's also unrationed conscience. One can not splurge with butter, knowing a city brother hasn't been getting it regularly, or that the farm son on a far-flung battle-front has almost forgotten what the spread looks like.

Town folks say: "City working men can't afford chicken as a meat substitute once a week."

If he can't, neither can the c. p. who have fed out a lot of high-priced corn and oats. What about the small farm families who can chicken in order to make one bird do for three meals on three different days?

They say so much,

I'm beginning to think there is something after all to the old proverb, "The country is a great place to be!"—M. N., Ida County, Iowa.

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IT'S MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE TIME!

Salute the Army Nurse with Maxwell House . . . the time-honored coffee for honored guests. Yes—for an extra-special welcome it's always Maxwell House, so deliciously rich with extra flavor goodness.

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Grocer's Address ..... (Town) (State)

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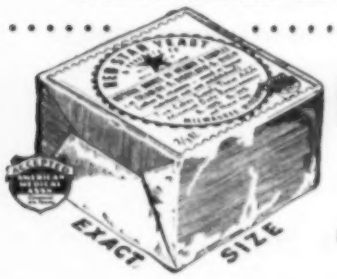
Sure way to perk up school-day appetites! It's quick and easy to bake crispy crusted, flavorful bread with Red Star Yeast. You can count on it for sure action and fast-rise every time. Enriched with Vitamin B Complex — it adds extra nourishment to whatever you bake.



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BECAUSE it does such a good and thoroughly safe job of milking cows, a lot of people like the Surge!

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Spray roosts and other breeding places. Kills red mites, bed bugs, blue bugs, fleas and similar pests. Use a common garden sprayer. One treatment usually lasts for months.

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COOKERY CORNER

Rhubarb Meringue Pie

2 eggs (yolks for filling, whites for meringue)
½ cup of sugar
2 level tablespoons of flour
¼ cup of water
1 cup of rhubarb (cut in small pieces)

Thoroly mix the beaten egg yolks with sugar, water and flour. Add the rhubarb and stir well. Turn into a pastry-lined pie-plate and bake in a moderate oven until the filling is set. Beat the egg whites until stiff with two tablespoons of sugar, and pile roughly over the pie. Return to oven and brown. Serve cold.—Vera L. Neely, Madison County, Iowa.

Sweet Nellie Browns

¼ cup of shortening
½ cup of sugar
2 eggs
½ teaspoon of vanilla
2½ cups of flour
½ teaspoon of salt
2 teaspoons of combination baking powder
¼ cup of thin cream or top milk

Cream shortening and sugar and blend in the unbeaten eggs. Sift dry ingredients together and add to the first mixture, alternating with the milk. Chill for several hours or overnight. Roll out to one-fourth inch in thickness. Fry in deep fat at 370 degrees F. until brown. Drain on absorbent paper and roll in one-fourth cup of powdered sugar and one-half teaspoon of cinnamon. You will find these very good, since they are a combination of cooky and doughnuts, and will not dry out.—Mrs. W. C. Puthrese, Sac County, Iowa.

Lemon Wafers

6 egg yolks or 3 whole eggs
1 cup of sugar
½ cup of butter
Grated rind and juice of 1 lemon (1 tablespoon of vinegar and 1 teaspoon of lemon extract may be substituted)
5 tablespoons of sour milk
1 teaspoon of soda
¼ teaspoon of salt
Flour to roll

Roll very thin, and bake in a quick oven. I make these when I make an angel food cake or have extra yolks on hand.—Mrs. Mary Boyle, Woodbury County, Iowa.

Lemon Rolls

1 cup of milk, scalded
2 cakes or packages of yeast
⅔ cup of lard, melted
4 egg yolks
½ cup of sugar
1 teaspoon of lemon extract
5 cups of flour
1 tablespoon of grated lemon rind

Cool milk slightly. When lukewarm, dissolve yeast in it. Add remaining ingredients and beat thoroly. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Leave in refrigerator overnight. Roll out dough on floured board in long rectangular piece one-fourth inch in thickness. Brush with melted butter, fold from each side toward center, making three layers. Cut off strips three-fourths of an inch wide, cover, and let rise until doubled. Twist each piece from ends in opposite directions and bring ends together toward center. Place in greased pans and let rise until doubled. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees, F.) for 15 minutes. Cool and spread with powdered sugar icing. Makes 18 yellow rolls.—Opal Couch, Antelope County, Nebraska.

Hungarian Cream Cake

2 cups of sifted flour
2 teaspoons of combination baking powder
¼ teaspoon of salt
1 cup of sugar
2 eggs, well beaten
1¼ cups of heavy cream, sweet or sour (if sour cream is used, add ¼ teaspoon of soda to it)
1 teaspoon of lemon extract

Sift flour once, measure, add dry ingredients, and sift three times. Add sugar gradually to eggs and beat well. Add flour alternately with cream and beat smooth. Add flavoring. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour. I add nuts. We use this recipe for our strawberry shortcake and like it very much.—Mrs. Esther I. Venator, Wapello County, Iowa.

Orange Drop Doughnuts

2 tablespoons of softened shortening
¾ cup of sugar
4 egg yolks
½ teaspoon of vanilla
3 teaspoons of grated orange rind
1 cup of milk
3 cups of flour
4 teaspoons of combination baking powder
1¼ teaspoons of salt

Beat together thoroly the shortening, sugar, egg yolks, vanilla and grated orange rind; stir in one cup of milk. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt, and add to the first mixture; mix thoroly. Drop the batter by small teaspoonfuls into hot fat about one and one-fourth inches deep, in a wide, heavy kettle. As soon as doughnuts rise to the surface and show a little color, turn them over. Turn again as soon as underside becomes brown. When done, place on absorbent paper in a warm place, to drain thoroly. Makes about three dozen doughnuts. To sugar them easily, place them in a paper bag with the sugar, close the top, then shake.—Mrs. Ada G. Fleming, Poweshiek County, Iowa.

Baked Jumbo

1 cup of uncooked rice
2 onions, chopped fine
¼ pound of salt pork
½ pound of ground beef
1 quart of canned tomatoes
1 teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of sugar
Dash of pepper

Mix all well. Place in a greased casserole, cover, and bake at 300 degrees F. for about two and one-half hours. — Mrs. Anne Korff, Jasper County, Iowa.

Janet, Patty and Sonny, children of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Hoversten, Hamilton county, Iowa, are taking time out for a drink of milk.

COUNTRY AIR

By ELIZABETH C. WHERRY

FUNNY how Mahomets act when you take the mountain to them. And how the mountains take effect. For months, our struggling little city library wasn't rating enough borrowers to keep its doors open. So a hundred books were taken to the school at the suggestion of the teachers, who wished the "children had something to read."

* * *

Before the eager children, the books, augmented by a shipment of juveniles from the ever-helpful State Traveling Library, simply melted out of sight like sugar in tea. Maybe by the time school is out reading will have become a habit, and the volunteer librarians can safely open up the bookcases in the Town Hall again.

* * *

Every now and then, you run across a garden that sets your very teeth on edge with envy and ambition. Such a garden adjoins the country home of County Superintendent of Schools Martin, in Jackson county, Iowa.

* * *

This garden is laid out in formal squares and triangles, with enough weeds here and there, and need for trimming along the turf paths that separate the beds, to make you feel that the people who make the garden have other important things to do, also.

* * *

Along the north side of the garden is a row of Lombardy poplars, alternating with evergreens. Perhaps the idea was to keep the poplars only till the evergreens grew tall enough for protection. Anyway, the color contrasts in foliage are interesting.

Carol Jean Scadden, of Clarke county, Iowa, with some of the 450 chicks on her father's farm.

There are great beds of tulips, long rows of iris, rosy peony shoots puncturing the earth, lacy anthemis leaves, ruddy shoots of phlox, tousle-headed lily stems, veronicas, gaillardias, neatly pruned roses, and, most exciting of all, loads of good, husky delphiniums giving an excellent account of themselves at the rear where the strawberry bed begins.

* * *

All last year, we were too busy getting the house livable inside to even feel discouraged about the outside. Now we have to wait until the man of the house is available as man power before we can get the lawn worked down to our size.

* * *

By the time school is out and other odd jobs checked off, it will be too late for me again this year to go digging about, happily setting out coral bells and physostegia and iris and hemerocallis in the wrong places, so I can dig them up next year.

* * *

Another year of frustration like this and I'll start digging in the neighbors' gardens. Whenever I start making plans, the m. of the h. says, gloomily: "I don't know what to do with all that quack grass——"

* * *

The fields have that combed look of a properly-brought-up little boy at such an early date this year that I am apprehensive. Blossoms setting forth on fruit trees, forsythia hanging in yellow abundance, and early growth from grass to tree-top need be wary. Maybe before this ever reaches print, they'll all be black with frost.

* * *

Of course, there's no use my going off the deep end just because oats are in early. But, what with everybody worrying over their food and all, I even whispered the other day: "Suppose we had a drouth this summer!" The m. of the h. took that idea out of my head by a long and scientific discourse on subsoil moisture, the law of averages, and such things. Oh, well—here's hoping!

* * *

"Now," writes Corporal Wherry, from Belgium, "I've seen them." His heart seems heavy with their woe. He even shared cookies and candy-bars in a box from home, with the children. He "enjoyed them more that way." He had his grimy, greasy clothes washed by a Belgian farm woman whose husband had been a Nazi slave until a few months before. The clothes were so clean he "could have worn them for Sunday."

* * *

She offered to wash them free, for she said: "I know in the U. S. some woman would wash my husband's clothes for free." "The heck they would!" said Corporal Wherry to himself, as he paid her for her work.

* * *

Today's letter says: "We're O. K. here, happy, well-fed, and sleep well. We haven't a lot more, but when other soldiers a hundred miles or so from here have less, and people outside our barracks door have so much less, I'm left without a complaint.

* * *

"I've seen lots of stories on faces—faces of children, old men, old women, even of dogs—that could tell much of suffering, hunger and heartbreak. I'd give anything to have a good camera and lots of film for a study like that book we have, "You Have Seen Their Faces."

* * *

He refers to the book that Erskine Caldwell wrote, and that Margaret Bourke-White illustrated with magnificent pictures of the poor whites and Negroes of the south. His yearning for films includes a color camera. "The green fields, blue canals and red brick buildings of Belgium would burn up a lot of film," he adds.

* * *

I'm reading Margaret Halsey's "Some of My Best Friends Are Soldiers." Her wit isn't as lively as in "With Malice Toward Some." She seems to work at being clever all the time. But here's a smart, sophisticated pen giving the Negro a break, fighting for a Jewess, and presenting the "right people" as hilariously stuffy.

It's Quitting Time when the work is done

Days are never long enough on a farm. And in wartime, farm women have carried a heavier load than ever—helping to meet our country's desperate need for food production.

There are no citations for the courage it takes to keep going when ready to drop in farm kitchen or field—but Folger pays respectful tribute to that courage without which America would not have had the food to work and fight and win.

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Gardening by Superstition

IF YOU have garden troubles, you may be interested in some of the suggestions below, gathered from old-time superstitions and folklore. Some of them aren't so far removed from our own personal feeling about planting potatoes on Good Friday.

One object in growing a garden is a lot of vegetables—and big ones. Well, according to one belief, the way to grow big vegetables is to have children plant them. On the other hand, a prolific garden is assured if an old or a childless woman plants the seeds.

Newly-married couples would be wise, according to one tale, to plant cabbage first, thus being assured of good garden crops—and no doubt a happy life forever and anon.

Other notions reputed to work wonders in a garden include a way to prevent sparrows from taking peas—that is, if the gardener doesn't choke first. Before sunset, the planter puts several seeds in his mouth and then plants them in silence. By the way, it is thought to be unlucky to sow peas or beans in the waning moon, or any day but Wednesday or Saturday.

While one is planting a garden, it might be well to heed the old warning that to leave a row of seeds uncovered will bring bad luck. With birds and chickens around, that's understandable.

If a good crop of peppers is wanted, ask a quick-tempered member of the family to care for them. Fancy has it that they grow better then. Also, peppers seeded when the planter is angry supposedly grow quickly.

Another spring superstition — and a messy one—is the advice to wash your hair in the sap of the grape and it will be curly.

If you're interested in getting rich cream for your strawberries, follow the Bavarian custom. Hang a basket of strawberries between the horns of a cow. This encourages the elves to help the cow give a lot of milk.

To get rid of worms in the garden, you might try the French peasants' method of having a barefoot woman with her hair down walk three times around each vine.

A few old-time Swedes get rid of cabbage worms in a similar way—they have the planter walk thrice around the bed when the seeding is done. Also, a splinter of wood from an exhumed coffin, placed upright in the cabbage patch, will discourage caterpillars.

An African superstition holds that it a person eats the stalks of a pumpkin vine, it will make him foolish. A European belief is that if one sleeps all night in a bean field, it will make him crazy. Of course, that isn't to say that the pumpkin-stalk eater or the bean-field sleeper might not already be a little "touched" to do such a thing.

Finally, if you're interested in having big radishes, just follow the advice of this old almanac proverb:

"When radishes get to be as large as your little finger, go to the garden each morning, take each plant by the top and gently shake it, saying all the while: 'As long as my arm, as thick as my thigh. Good morning!'"

This, however, is not guaranteed to prevent them from being pithy or bitter—even if they do break records for size.—J. W.

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Of 'CERTAIN DAYS' of the month

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Helen's Getting Older Now

FUNNY how kids shoot up! Last term, Helen's chief interest was her immaculate notebook. Along the middle of this term, she seemed to have forgotten all about her hunger to have a prize-winning notebook.

It took me some time to be able to track down the cause of her lack of interest in her school work this term. It went back to last summer's vacation. She had spent a month in the company of a group of older girls.

Helen is all of 12, and there were no children of her own age to pal with. Consequently, she shared in the thoughts of the 16-year-olds who were her summer friends.

She heard nothing but talk of parties and dances to which the girls had been invited last winter—all adolescent prattle which soon enough was forgotten in the rush of the reopening of school.

But her school pals, she found, were still interested in 12-year-old childish matters and childish interests. Her association with the older girls had left its mark.

Surreptitiously, she has begun to use lipstick. She sports the ultra-modern in nail polish, and, altogether, she considers herself, oh, so much older than her classmates.

This is a stage in Helen's development that requires close attention and understanding on the part of her mother. There are too many complexes waiting to get a strangle-hold on Helen's growing-up process to allow any conscientious parent to take the stand that Helen will naturally outgrow this transition age.

The best service that a mother can give to a daughter in Helen's position is to help her take the transition stage in her stride.

Helen is only thinking in terms of her older companions—in terms that she will naturally think in when she reaches their age. It is to help her bridge the transition of a 12-year-old, living in a 16-year-old mentality, that her mother can act as guide.

Calling attention to the fact that she is still a baby is like trying to extinguish a flame with gasoline. Letting her flounder in mental labyrinths will not give her peace of mind.

It isn't that Helen is a fish out of water. Rather is it that she is trying to fly before her wings are grown to full power. A mother who understands the problem and who proves herself a pal can do much to ease a girl's journey into adolescence.—B. H.

Mrs. Doyle Reynolds and her four-year-old twins in the beautiful kitchen of their Wayne county, Iowa, home.

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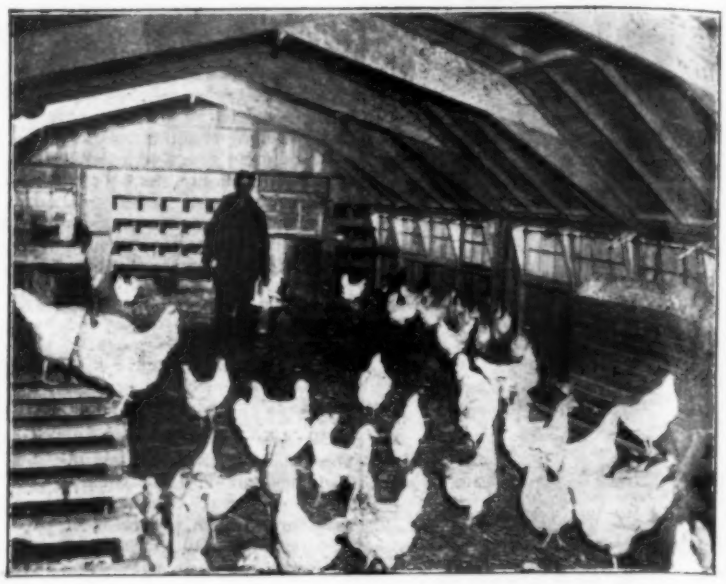

New House The landlord on this Dallas county, Iowa, farm built a new 20x48-foot hen house last year. Noah Hawbaker likes the 12 south windows, the six ventilators and the electric light.

Thirteen Dead Chicks

Unexpected Happens in Chick Raising

THIS was definitely not our lucky week. The main purpose of my letters to you is to try to help some one, so there is nothing to do but pass along our experience, hoping it may prevent the same thing from happening to some one else. The chicks are over six weeks old now.

There had been no heat in the building for a week, but the chicks were perfectly satisfied, so we moved the brooder house of broilers out on range, substituting a lantern for the night light to which they were accustomed. (No, this is not a story of a fire.)

I checked them at noon on Friday, adding fresh water, and everything was fine. They were in and out of the house, enjoying grass. About 4:30, I went out to put in feed and water for evening.

As I stepped into the house, I thought the chicks along the wall behind a feeder seemed higher than usual, and as they moved when I approached, I saw a row of dead ones the length of the feeder. I picked up 13 warm little bodies.

My small son stood in the doorway and started to cry, but I assured him they were only chickens and that it was not worth a tear (as I wiped my own eyes). It seemed so unnecessary! I still do not know just what happened.

As nearly as we could figure, the fault lay in having the feeder directly in front of the small sliding door through which the chicks go in and out. I suppose something startled some of the ones outside. Maybe a cat went by, or a guinea made a noise close to them.

It looked to me as tho they had tried to get in the house thru the door, and walked over the ones eating at the feeder. Heat, or lack of it, had nothing to do with the matter, for it was in the middle of a warm afternoon.

Later that night, the live chicks were still "jittery," and we had to put a little fire in the stove to settle them down. We have learned since to close the house except for the necessary ventilation when that afternoon heat is still with us.

I had been wondering how much the chicks weighed, so this was a good time for me to find out. Two of them weighed a pound each; two weighed a pound and a half each, and the rest a pound and quarter each.

We were very thankful that this happened to the broilers, and not to the beautiful pullets. We moved the feeder far enough forward to give a path from the door without disturbing the ones eating, and so far all is well.

We are having a problem with the pullets which is very unusual. We are accustomed to Leghorns, and of course, they are always inquisitive and daring. We have never penned our little chicks; merely opened the slides and let them alone. If they find their way out without help, they always know the way back.

These heavier pullets have no desire to find out what is outdoors. The slides have been open for days and even the front doors. We have made good approaches for them to go in and out, but that is the last thing they want to do.

Today, I put the waterers and some feeders out on the ground in front of the houses. A few went out and drank, but hurried right back into the house.

A friend told me tonight that she usually put a pen around the house, drove the chicks out, and shut them out for several hours.

I should enjoy hearing from any readers who may have had similar experiences. This is my first experience with any of the heavy breeds since the days when we let the Buff Orpington hens hatch their own and take care of the same.

This time of the year, the laying flock begins to look the worse for wear. It is a grand time to be on the alert to pick up hens with withering combs, sharp breast-bones and any other symptoms of being on the downgrade.

They will not lay any more eggs for you this season, and if you catch them in time they are salable and not a total loss.—M. B., Jasper County, Iowa.

Danger of Disease
Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising Baby Chicks depends largely upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby Chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

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White Leghorns "A"	11.90	23.90	2.95
Anco Whites "AAA"	13.90	25.90	3.90
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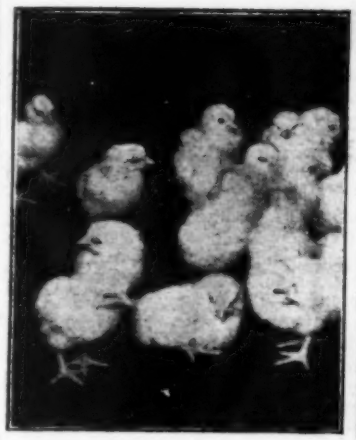

More Eggs? Maybe not. These little fellows may turn out to be broilers.

Sarah Jane Says:

Clean Up Hen House

To the Editor: The farm flock enjoyed the warm days and the green grass as well as their freedom, which gives them full range of the premises. They like to dust in the sunshine by the hedge.

It is easier for me to clean their house when I can have the door open and do not have to be so careful getting in and out. The laying house isn't all clean yet, but the two spreader loads did make a "dent" in the cleaning job.

The oats had to be put in last week, so some of the other jobs had to wait a little. Meanwhile, I did some raking and picking up in the chicken yard and along the edge of the hog pasture.

I started work on the small garden, but I merely burned some trash and raked around the edge—"began to start" or "started to begin" the real work of early planting. It seems to be turning cold now, so it won't matter much whether anything but very early seed is in or not.

I still feed the hens about as I did, tho I have cut down a little on the amount of corn. I notice the mash doesn't go quite as fast as it did—on account of the grass they get, I suppose.

One of my friends has a good plan of raising chicks. She cleans up the laying house perfectly and raises her chicks in it. She starts them quite a little later than this.

The hens which she keeps she puts in some brooder houses until she gets ready to sell them. By this method, the chicks never have to be taught to roost in their laying house. (I still have two hens that want to go back to the home they knew as chicks.)

Our laying house still has the dirt floor and is not rat-proof, so I shall have to put up with moving the pullets, and so on.

Our brooder house is cleared of litter and filth, but I have to give it a lye-water bath and wash the windows. I spray the inside, too, with a disinfectant. I like to do this a good while before the little chicks come, so the fumes have time to evaporate.

Most of our hens are laying now. Eggs are still 30 cents. The number ranges from 147 to 163 daily. Yesterday, there were 155 eggs.

I gathered up the old feed sacks last week and folded them down in a large tin can that was used for lard before it got rusty from dampness last summer. These were not washable sacks, but at least the mice can't chew thru them, for the lid is tight.—Sarah Jane, Warren County, Iowa.

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Here are the ADDED Vitamins to help build resistance to disease, the ADDED proteins for fast growth, the ADDED minerals for bone, body and feather development, the ADDED Enzymes to enable chicks to asimilate more food value from their rations.

In spite of all these added improvements, you can buy this EXTRA FORTIFIED starter for the same price as any high quality starter. It comes in your favorite print bags. It comes with Sargent's famous money-back guarantee. Ask your dealer today for the facts, and give Y O U R chicks these five ADDED advantages for a fast, healthy start this spring.

SARGENT & CO., Des Moines, Iowa

Monmouth, Illinois — Fremont, Nebraska
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"BETTER SWITCH TO MULTIRICH"

NEW TWO-WAY HELP in Raising Chicks

The TWO-FOLD DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

1 PROVIDES TONIC BENEFITS (in small doses)

2 HELPS CONTROL Cecal COCCIDIOSIS in CHICKENS (in large doses)

Can be used for baby chicks—or birds of all ages.

Easy to use! Just drop these ***quick-dissolving tablets in the drinking water.*** **Safe** for use in **any** waterer, even metal.

Now you can help chicks *more*. In Ren-O-Sal, you have a drinking water medicine, *plus*. To provide chicks or older birds with regular *tonic help*, use just two Ren-O-Sal tablets per gallon of drinking water, as early and often as you wish. Benefits amaze users of other drinking water medicines. You, too, will be delighted with Ren-O-Sal's ability thus to help your chicks.

Thousands Already Using Ren-O-Sal

After extensive testing, we asked poultry raisers to make *their own* tests of Ren-O-Sal. From coast to coast they've found it in a class by itself. For, *only* Ren-O-Sal gives you the combination of ingredients including "Salarson," which we discovered after years of research.

In addition to its tonic benefits, Ren-O-Sal has shown truly remarkable results in helping to control cecal (bloody) coccidiosis in chickens. For real help in avoiding such coccidiosis losses, treat the flock with Ren-O-Sal as directed on the package, as soon as any bird shows the first symptoms.

Get This New Two-Way Help
Right When You Get Your Chicks

Good chicks deserve this new help. Avoids many losses. Don't take less! For regular tonic use and *quick* action when coccidiosis threatens, keep *plenty* on hand. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, *now*—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Get *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Ren-O-Sal, the new *two-fold* drinking water medicine!

PROPER SANITATION PAYS! *Disinfect* your brooder house with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN, a powerful disinfectant with a *pleasant odor!*

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa—*A Nation-wide Poultry Service*

Dr. Salsbury's NATION-WIDE POULTRY SERVICE

Buy at dealers displaying this Service Emblem

GET THE *GENUINE* Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL

THE *Two-Fold* DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

To Sell More Poultry

Better fried chicken for city housewives would result from more hygienic methods of marketing dressed poultry, according to the American Veterinary Medical Association. And farmers should profit from a better demand for poultry meat of high quality.

At present, when a chicken is "dressed," it simply has blood and feathers removed ("undressed" would be a more appropriate term), and then is packed and put into cold storage, with all the internal organs remaining. The unpleasant task of removing the viscera, or "drawing," is left to the housewife, or perhaps to the retail dealer who sold her the chicken.

Objections: (1) Material in the intestines, etc., sometimes imparts an objectionable odor, or even flavor, to the meat, lying as it does in such close proximity during all the storage period. (2) If the fowl is drawn by the retail butcher, some of the latent bacteria from the entrails may be spread by his hands to taint other meat. Increase of these bacteria is halted by cold storage, but they begin multiplying again when back to normal temperature.

The new—and really revolutionary—plan suggested is to have the fowl eviscerated, as well as dressed, at the produce plant, then quick-frozen instead of merely kept in cold storage.

Time will be required to effect such a change, but it promises the city housewife of the future fried chicken just as good as we get down on the farm. With the improvement in flavor and convenience, demand should be greatly stimulated.

Egg and Poultry Margins Are Wider

In 1935-39, a consumer family with three eaters paid for its yearly food supply about $203 more than farmers got for that much food when it left the farm. In January, 1945, the cost of processing and distribution of the same amount of food had risen to $204.

Federal subsidies played a part in holding down the price spreads, of course. In butter, for instance, the spread was 11.1 cents a pound in the pre-war period and only 7.2 cents last January. Beef and pork, thanks to subsidies, had a smaller margin than in pre-war.

Fruits and vegetables show only a slight increase in margins. Oleomargarine spreads have increased a little.

One of the big changes is in egg and poultry spreads. In 1935-39, a margin of 6.7 cents a dozen took care of egg distribution. In January of 1945, the margin was 12.4 cents.

Chickens were sold on a margin of 13.1 cents a pound in pre-war; last January, the margin was 16.2 cents a pound.

These figures are from a study made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reported in "The Marketing and Transportation Situation" for February, 1945.

MASH-NIC

IN THE MASH

4426

STABILIZED NICOTINE

Controls Large Roundworm

(Ascaridia galli)

Be sure your feed manufacturer furnishes you with a Mash-Nic worming mash from time to time. It is the easiest way to control large roundworm (Ascaridia galli.) Just feed for a few days and worms are gone.

Odorless—Tasteless—Economical

In Mash-Nic the nicotine is locked up until acted upon by the juices of small intestine. It is odorless, tasteless and economical. No upset of production or growth. Ask your feed dealer or write for further information.

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LOUISVILLE . . . KENTUCKY

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For comfort, health, strong livability in chicks or layers, provide modern, economical, insulated, ventilated Walnut houses. Complete line of farm buildings. No priority needed. Write today.

GBH-WAY HOMES, Inc. Walnut, Illinois

GRACE'S GOLD BANNER CHICKS

Low Prepaid Prices. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Order direct today and Save!

TRIPLE A CHICKS	Unsexed	Pullets	Males
White, Brown Leghorns, Buff Minorcas	$11.50	$20.00	$5.00
Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas	12.50	16.00	9.90

Gold Banner Matings only 2 cents per chick more

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
STANDARD MATINGS—UNSEXED

White Leghorns	$8.90
Rocks, Minorcas	9.90
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Assorted Heavy Breeds (No sex guaranteed)	$8.40
Bargain Assorted (not over 50% Leghorn Cockerels)	6.90

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ROUTE 25 CHILLICOTHE, MISSOURI

WHITE LEGHORNS
UNSEXED $9.40—PULLETS $15.90
BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
S. C. REDS
$9.40 per 100 Prepaid
FREE CATALOG
Explaining 2 week replacement guarantee.
U. S. Approved U. S. Pullorum Tested
R. O. P. Foundation Breeding
SCHLICHTMAN HATCHERY, Appleton City, Mo.

BROOD STOCK, 250-350
Egg-Sired Large "AAA"

WH. LEGS.	$ 8.25	WHITE ROCKS	$ 8.75
Pullets	14.95	Pullets	11.95
Cockerels	2.45	Cockerels	7.95

"AAA" Four Weeks Old Pullets
Catalog
MOSS HATCHERY, Box 245-D, Windsor, Mo.

STOUFFER'S STURDY CHICKS

100% Alive. U. S. Approved. R.W.D. Tested	AA	AAA
White, Br., Bf. Leg., Anc., Wh., Bar., Bf. Rocks Reds, Wyan., Orp.	$11.95	$13.95
Austra-Whites, N. H. Reds		$13.95

Heavy Pullets $15.95. Cockerels $12.95. Leghorn Pullets $22.95. AAA Matings 2c per chick higher. AAAA R.O.P. Sired chicks 3c per chick higher. Heavy Assorted $7.95. Lights $6.95. Thousands weekly. Prompt delivery. Leghorn Cockerels $2.50. Collect. Get complete prices. We ship C.O.D.

SADIE STOUFFER HATCHERY
DEPT. 8 WADDAMS GROVE, ILLINOIS

PULLETS SPECIAL THIS MONTH TO GET ACQUAINTED 4-week-olds 25c each. Choice, W. Leghorns, White Romans, Hybrids. Order direct or get circular. IMPERIAL, Dept. 25, Box 457, Ottumwa, Ia.

—GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAMS—
Trio $5; Pair $3. — 15 Eggs Postpaid $2
MRS. C. A. FLEMING, NORWALK, IOWA

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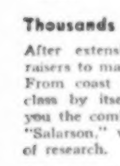

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Prepaid! No Money Down Avoid disappointment. Book your order now and get a priority on spring delivery of your Capper baby chicks. Just write direct now number, breed, grade, sex and date you want chicks. Send no money. We'll ship C. O. D. PREPAID.

90% Guaranteed Sexed Chicks! For biggest egg profits, order Capper's day-old pullets, 90% Accurate sexing guaranteed. Safe, harmless methods used. One of Iowa's oldest and largest producers of sexed chicks is your assurance of complete satisfaction. Order to-day . . . direct from us . . . and SAVE!

— ORDER DIRECT — C. O. D. PREPAID — NO MONEY DOWN —

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Price Per 100	Unsexed	Pullets	Males
Large Type White Leghorns	$11.90	$22.40	$ 3.95
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Heavy Assorted	10.90	17.25	14.25
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MASTER MATING WHITE LEGHORNS
From the cream of our White Leghorn flocks, mated to individually pedigreed males.
PER 100
Unsexed, $14.40 Pullets, $24.40 Males, $4.50

STAR MATING WHITE LEGHORNS
From approximately 6,000 White Leghorns on our own 200 acre poultry breeding farm. Egg records up to 323 eggs per year.
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Order Now!

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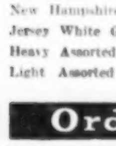
ROUTE 40 ELGIN, IOWA



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BUSH offers over 20 popular, money-making breeds. Husky, separately hatched, Blood-tested, free-range OZARK-QUALITY flocks. 40 Years in poultry business. 150,000 Customers in 48 states. One of world's largest hatcheries and brooderies. Millions shipped yearly. COCKERELS, $4.95 up. Day Old Pullets (up to 300 egg strain), $12.95 up. Hand-picked big English White Leghorn 3-4 Week Old Started Pullets, $26.95 up. Order now for future delivery.
FREE 1945 Attractive EGG RECORD & CALENDAR CATALOG gives terms, sex guarantees, FOB prices, etc. WRITE TODAY.
BUSH FARMS AND HATCHERIES, BOX 433-T4, CLINTON, MO.

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$30.00 per 100; $15.50 for 50 and $8.00 for 25. White Pekin Ducklings $33.00 per 100; $17.00 for 50 and $9.00 for 25. Postpaid. 100% live arrival. New Hampshire White and White Giant baby chix, $13.00 per 100.
SCHECKEL'S HATCHERY, SPRINGBROOK, IA.

MARTI'S FULL 4 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 250-350 PEDIGREED SIRED
4-WEEK PULLETS $26.00 | Baby Cockerels $2.50
100% LIVE ARRIVAL—FREE CATALOG
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We Specialize In 4 Week Old Pullets

Baby Pullets	Straight Run	Broilers
$18.00 per 100	$10.00 per 100	$2.95 per 100

RICE LEGHORN FARM
Box 436 Sedalia, Missouri

RANGE SIZE PULLETS 13¢ UP
½ Grown, Partly Raised, or Day Old. Left Over Chicks 6c. Catalog Free.
Tilmer Thomeson Hatchery, Elmore, Minn.

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in all
DRINKING WATER

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have first mortgage
on every farm's production.
Don't take chances. Be prepared with our guaranteed-price-per-bushel policy. Write for full information.
SQUARE DEAL
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RELIEVED

33 years experience in the treatment of Arthritis, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Gout, Obesity, Hypertension (High Blood Pressure), Hypotension (Low Blood Pressure). Excellent train and bus service, via N.W.R.R. and Greyhound bus to Shakopee, Minn.; M. & St. L. R. R. to Chaska, Minn.; Milwaukee R. R. to Glencoe, Minn.; Greyhound bus Glencoe to Shakopee. Write for Booklet.

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DON'T FEED SPARROWS
Make your own trap that will catch thousands. Join this national campaign to eliminate these pests. Write for details.
Roy Vail, Howe 21, Indiana

BUY BONDS AND STAMPS
TO BEAT THE AXIS

Water Chicks need lots of water. These are on a Pocahontas county, Iowa, farm.

To Make Hens Eat More

CHICKENS, like some humans, are rather temperamental individuals. Just as some humans are creatures of fixed habits, and apt to be fond of whims, so are chickens similar in many respects.

Altho whether or not human whims should be catered to is a matter of personal opinion, experienced poultry keepers know that catering to the whims and fancies of their flock results in higher egg production.

A hen requires just so much feed to live and maintain her weight; all that she eats above that amount goes toward the manufacture of eggs. Frequent filling of the feed hoppers will do much to increase the feed intake, and the feed itself will be fresher and less likely to become contaminated.

Fresh water is one of the cheapest yet oftentimes most neglected factor in egg production. Most health authorities advise that every person drink at least six glasses of water daily. Hens, likewise, must consume a plentiful supply of water in order to maintain high egg production, because an egg is composed mostly of water. Plenty of fresh, clean water, in sanitary fountains, can not be overlooked.

If you are like the average person, you have found that a dessert is oftentimes that extra something that makes a meal complete. At this time of year, when choice green tidbits are not yet available, hens should be given a feeding of moist mash to act as a dessert. This should be fed at the same time each day.

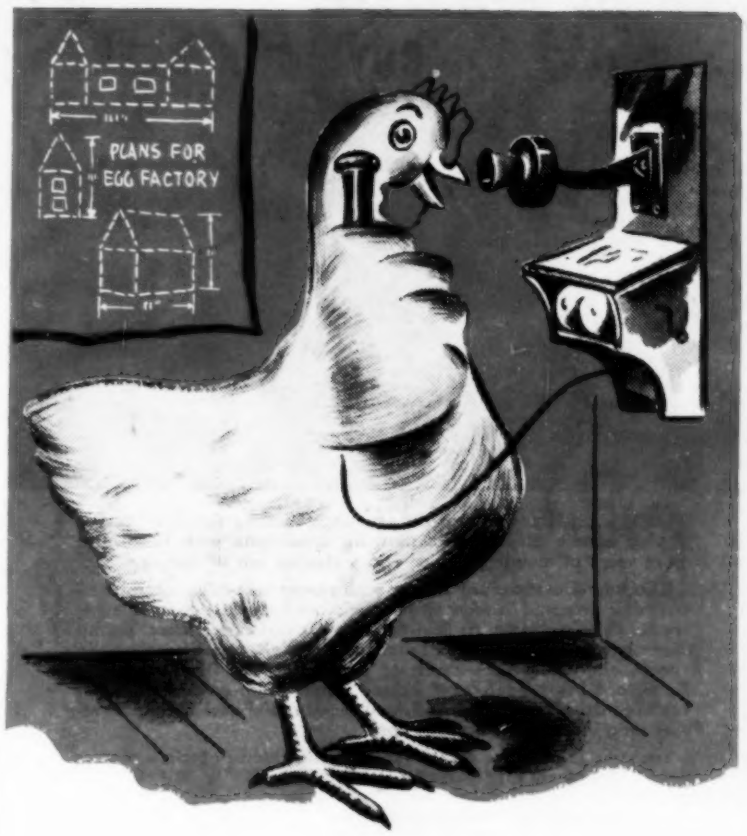
If you have made a practice of doing something for the hens which they like, they will expect it each day at the same time, and will be waiting for it. If you disappoint them, a let-down in egg production is not unlikely.

Managers of war plants, where maximum production is essential, were quick to realize that workers did more and better work amid clean, pleasant surroundings. Hens are the same in that respect, and will be quick to respond to cleanliness in the poultry yard, hen house, feed hoppers, etc.

Since the war-time poultry flock is a small war plant in itself, the poultry man should operate it as efficiently as the large industrial plants are operated. Every hen in the flock should be producing at top capacity.

Worms, lice and mites are the saboteurs of the poultry flock, and must be eliminated. A hen can not maintain her body weight and lay her best when she is infested with these vermin.

Cater to your flock. Keep them healthy, happy and contented, and you will do much in increasing your income from egg checks.



Remember, Boss, I'M Building an EGG FACTORY, I Need

Kellogg's CHICK GROWER

Grain and grass are great stuff, boss. But it takes more than that to build the best kind of layer . . . If you want to cash in on all the eggs I'm capable of laying, feed me Kellogg's Chick Grower too. It will help build me into the kind of bird you want.

★ Promotes Fast Growth ★ Economical
★ Helps Grain do a Better Job

Yes, to grow into birds that have the size and stamina to do a real job on the nest, pullets need *more* than grain and grass. Kellogg's Chick Grower is built to supply them with vitally important proteins and minerals to balance the ration. From the time your chicks leave the brooder house until they go into the laying house, feed them Kellogg's Chick Grower *with* grain. This fine growing-feed is made by the Kellogg Company of Omaha, Nebraska, and Battle Creek, Michigan, the same Company that makes those world-famous, ready-to-eat breakfast cereals. See your local Kellogg Feed dealer today.

for dairy cows
Kellogg's
DAIRY FEED
Cows will stay up in production longer if they get a grain ration on pasture. Balance it with Kellogg's.

for Turkeys
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TURKEY GROWER
Just what your turkeys need to make fast, efficient growth. Feed with grain—and watch how they grow!

KELLOGG COMPANY
OMAHA, NEBRASKA
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JOHN DEERE power mowers are "tops" among farmers because they handle the toughest mowing conditions with ease—give more years of mowing service—do a cleaner job of cutting.

The John Deere fits any tractor with power take-off . . . can be attached or detached in a few minutes without help. All control levers are handy to operator. Its flexible hitch bar and caster wheel permit cutter bar to follow the lay of the land. Its high, easy lift, safety slip clutch, and safety spring release protect mower from breakage. Its welded heavy angle-steel trussed frame—high-grade bearings—enclosed drive that runs in oil, and many other quality features assure long life and low up-keep cost.

See your John Deere dealer—you may be able to obtain a mower from the limited supply available.

JOHN DEERE, *Moline, Illinois*

John Deere horse-drawn mowers have the same high-quality construction as the power mower—rugged—high, easy lift—automatically lubricated enclosed drive—high-grade bearings. Long life and low upkeep cost are the rule with a John Deere.

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WHAT DOES VITAMIN D PROTECTION ACTUALLY COST?

YOU'LL BE SURPRISED at how little it *does* cost. For the cost of six to twelve pounds of dairy feed you can obtain Vitamin D protection for a cow for *the entire year!* That's not much, is it?

Many leading feed manufacturers realize the benefits of a regular, dependable supply of Vitamin D. They fortify their dairy rations with Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast—a rich, economical source of this essential vitamin.

They know the importance of adequate Vitamin D in the proper utilization of calcium and phosphorus for continued high milk production. These two minerals, plus ample Vitamin D, are also essential to the cow for the development of a strong, sturdy calf.

$3.50 POSTPAID 5-POUND PACKAGE

If you can't secure rations containing "Irradiated Dry Yeast" see your local dealer. Ask for the 5-pound FIDY bag. Or send $3.50 for the postpaid package. Contains enough Vitamin D for eight milking cows and six calves for a whole year. Feeding directions for four-footed animals inside package. Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk WF-4.

FREE BOOKLET. Tells you about the value of Vitamin D for four-footed farm animals. Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk WF-4.

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IRRADIATED DRY YEAST
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SPECIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
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Rich in VITAMIN D For Four-Footed ANIMALS

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Ceiling Prices for corn are indicated on the map for corn belt counties. These prices are for No. 2 yellow or mixed corn, computed according to formula for the county-seats of the various counties. They would not be accurate for each town in each county, as freight rates vary. (Map by OPA.)

More Feed on Hand

But Lots of Corn Fed in Last Three Months

STOCKS of corn and oats on farms are higher this year than a year ago, while livestock population has been cut down. That's the summary of the spring feed situation.

On April 1, corn stocks on farms for the nation as a whole were 1,339,780,000 bushels, as against a total of 1,093,080,000 bushels at the same time last year.

In Iowa, corn stocks on April 1 had risen from 280,366,000 bushels last year to 294,375,000 this year.

Just the same, a lot of corn has been fed, and the corn supply is not as large as some folks have been anticipating. Corn disappearance from January 1 to April 1 of this year was the largest in Iowa for any year except 1944.

Nationally, the supply of oats is up a little, from 415 million bushels in 1944 to 430 million this year. Barley supplies are down a bit, and wheat supplies are up.

In Iowa, the supply of oats is considerably less than it was a year ago. There is a total of 53 million bushels this spring, as compared with 75 million bushels last spring.

There will probably be a larger supply of wheat for feed next fall. Present indications point to another wheat crop of a billion bushels. Even with plenty of demand from Europe, it does not seem likely that all of this wheat can be used for human food.

Soybean stocks on farms are down from last year, both in the state and the nation. This indicates that the beans are going to the mills faster than a year ago.

April Milk Payments Are Increased

Payments to farmers for milk production in April will remain at the winter rate of 60 cents per 100 pounds, according to WFA announcement. No change was made in the butterfat payment rate of 10 cents per pound, which is effective thru April, May and June.

The production payment rates for milk had been scheduled to go down to 25 cents per 100 pounds on April 1, and continue at that rate until July 1. Higher feed prices and production costs were given as the reason for maintaining the winter payment rates.

Payments to farmers are made quarterly. Farmers should present cream check stubs or milk sales slips to county AAA committees after July 1 for April, May and June payments.

REFUEL WITHOUT WASTE

Easily • Safely • Quickly

Here's your barnyard "filling station" for refueling all motorized equipment. It's the Tokheim Hand Pump with *Fil-O-Matic Shutoff.* Fits any barrel or drum. Very easy to operate. Just turn the crank, and when tank is full, the nozzle valve automatically stops gas flow—eliminating waste, reducing fire hazard, saving valuable time. Pumps 10 gallons a minute. Also available without *Fil-O-Matic Shutoff.* See your implement dealer or write the factory.

Watch Tokheim!

War prohibits full production now. But peace will bring plenty of Tokheim pumps—new products, too. Watch for them! General Products Division, Tokheim Oil Tank and Pump Co., Fort Wayne 1, Ind.

QUALITY TOKHEIM FARM EQUIPMENT

POULTRY HOUSES

CHAMPION LAYING Houses--sizes 50 hens to 1000
CHAMPION BROODER HOUSES--sturdy, sanitary
CHAMPION HOG HOUSES--snug, safe and warm

All convertible to Giant Extension type. All can be used for grain and corn storage, too. 100% Economical. Also CHAMPION SILOS. Write direct to factory for low prices.

WESTERN SILO CO., Dept. W-4, Des Moines, Iowa

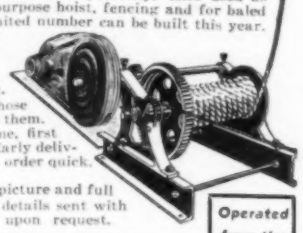
HOG HOUSES

NOW AVAILABLE But Hurry CAPS NEW
HAY HOIST

Saves labor of one man. The one hoist that requires less power and fits all farm hoisting needs. Operated from load (any distance from hoist) by hay fork operator. Built for lifetime service. Fits electric motor, stationary engine or tractor power.

SAVE 1/3 to 1/2 In Cost

Many features of superiority. Also used as general purpose hoist, fencing and for baled hay. Limited number can be built this year. A limited supply of electric motors are available for those who need them. First come, first served. Early delivery if you order quick.



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Morgan Shetland	Jackass

Gas, oil and tires are urgently needed for combat and supplies to combat zones. You can help by using horses or mules. Teams are better and cheaper on wagon jobs about the farm, save gas, oil, tires and transportation. It is sound patriotism to use animal power.

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THIEF
STOPS STEALING FROM YOU!

RATS are destroying millions in food, property, and farm produce. Help end this menace, now, with K-R-O Ready-Mixed in Bis-Kit form. Nothing to mix and easy to use, K-R-O is relatively safe around livestock, pets, and poultry. It *kills* rats or your money back. Two sizes: 35c and $1 at drug, seed, and hardware stores. The K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

NOW AVAILABLE Trojan ALL YEAR HOG-WATERER

NO HEATING UNITS
NO LAMPS-NO FLOATS
NON-FREEZING

Provides constant supply of clean, fresh water. Saves time and labor—prevents water waste — safeguards health. Quickly attached to barrel or tank. Factory price $3.25. See your dealer or order direct, adding 75c for postage—will refund if less. Money back if not satisfied.

AUTOMATIC IN ACTION!

Standard Manufacturing Company
BOX 10 CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

"I'LL PAY THE RENT"
that's what your WAR BONDS will be saying 10 years from today. Buy Bonds!

Suspect Sows That Abort

The pitchfork which is used to handle the cleanings from sows that have aborted should not be used for any other purpose until it is cleaned and disinfected.

Sows that abort may have contagious abortion, or Bang's disease. This disease may be transmitted to other sows, to milk cows, or direct to people.

Therefore, if the pitchfork is used in other farrowing pens, or to feed and bed the milk cows, the disease may be spread to other animals on the farm. The disease might also be carried in feed buckets, water pails or on the shoes of the caretaker.

Complete isolation and sanitation should be the rule for sows suspected of contagious abortion. This is necessary, not only for the sake of saving other animals on the farm, but for your own health.

The hog type of Bang's, when contacted by man direct, or thru the medium of milk cows, produces the most severe cases of undulant fever.

For disinfecting forks or shovels used around Bang's infected animals, ordinary lye, used at the rate of one can of lye to 15 gallons of water, is recommended as a germ destroyer. This solution could also be used for spraying the interior of the buildings, as it would not be poisonous to cattle and leaves no objectionable odor.

Coal Now Rationed in Some States

Effective April 1, a system of rationing coal to domestic consumers has been put into effect in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. St. Louis county, in Missouri, is also included in the territory where rationing is effective. Other parts of Missouri, and the states of Kansas and Nebraska, are not included.

Domestic users include private homes, schools, churches and public buildings.

Under the rationing system, each domestic consumer is required to submit a statement or affidavit giving the number of rooms in his home and the number of tons, kind and size of coal which has normally been required to heat the home.

If a domestic consumer of Iowa coal, for instance, has been using 10 tons of Iowa coal during the heating season, his quota of coal for the year which began April 1 will be 10 tons.

However, if the consumer has been using 10 tons of eastern or other scarce coals, he will have to get along with 80 per cent of his normal requirements, and will be permitted to purchase only eight tons in the year ending next April 1.

Coal consumers who have been in the habit of using the scarce coals will be allowed an extra 25 per cent of their tonnage for changing from scarce eastern coals to Iowa coal. Hence, a person who had customarily used 10 tons of scarce coal could get 12½ tons of Iowa coal if he wished to change to the more readily available Iowa coal.

All coal dealers will have available full information regarding the new rationing system, and can supply their customers with the form on which the statement of coal requirements is to be submitted.

Consumers who have been buying their coal from two or more dealers will be required to submit a statement to each dealer, and the quota will be figured by the two or more dealers.

Schlitz *Purity* Brewers' Dried Grains provide a necessary addition to the diet of dairy cattle *and* poultry

A PRODUCT OF
JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.

From where I sit ... *by* Joe Marsh

America and her "Underground"

We were sitting around after chores the other night talking about the progress of the war. Chad Davis was saying how, in spite of Germany's defeat, there was still the German underground to cope with.

"I don't worry about them," says Sober Hoskins. "So long as we got our own underground in working order."

"What do you mean—*our* underground?" says Chad. And Sober points out to the fields. "There it is," he says, "under that soil lies the most important weapon we've got. American crops—from American fields—strengthening our position overseas in a way no other underground can shake."

From where I sit, Sober's absolutely right. Whether it's for the glass of beer that cheers a tired soldier's spirits, or the bread that feeds our armies and our allies, every bit of grain that American farmers harvest is a part of America's great strength.

Joe Marsh

Copyright, 1945, United States Brewers Foundation

WISCONSIN STATE Hereford Breeders' Ass'n

To be held at University of Wisconsin Pavilion

Madison, Wis., May 8, 1945

59 HEAD—23 Bulls, 36 Females

This desirable lot of cattle have been selected with care from the leading herds of the state and include a richly-bred lot of cattle that should have a beneficial effect in herd improvement. The large number of bulls afford a wide selection in herd bull material and are from one year to 28 months old. All sired by well bred herd sires. The 36 females include 13 choice females mated to top herd sires in the state and 23 most attractive open heifers, most all the proper age to soon mate to your herd bull. This is a sale you will want to attend. Make plans now. Ask for the PRICE catalog, mentioning this publication. Address

HOMER GRABER, Secy. MINERAL POINT, WISCONSIN
Auctioneer, A. W. Thompson

NORTHEAST MISSOURI ANGUS BREEDERS

Sixth Annual Sale, in Pavilion Located Forty Miles South of Ottumwa, at

MEMPHIS, MISSOURI

Friday, May 11

91 HEAD

8 BULLS — 83 FEMALES

This is a splendid lot of cattle selected with care from the best herds of this territory. The eight bulls include some real prospects, herd-heading material. The females are a most desirable lot, 21 choice cows with big, lusty calves at foot sired by great sires, and many rebred; 45 bred heifers, the best we have ever sold, and mated to truly outstanding sires, and 17 most attractive open heifers. The consignors are:

Barkley, J. W.	Lucerne, Mo.	Lane, Geo. A.	Worthington, Mo.
Barkley, Geo.	Lucerne, Mo.	Pollock, Don C.	Unionville, Mo.
Beamer, Russel	Madison, Mo.	Rogers, Earl	Baring, Mo.
Daggs, J. A.	Arbela, Mo.	Rogers, Harold	Baring, Mo.
Daggs, J. Ed & Sons	Arbela, Mo.	Riley, Lloyd	Downing, Mo.
Dierks, W. R.	Memphis, Mo.	Sanders, John	Memphis, Mo.
Emwood Farm	Holliday, Mo.	Sloop, P. A. & Son	Queen City, Mo.
Fowler, Wilbur & Son	Livonia, Mo.	Thousand Hills Farm	Kirksville, Mo.
Gritton, Frank	Madison, Mo.	Troth, Mary L.	Memphis, Mo.
Harris, R. G.	Memphis, Mo.	Van Meter, P. A. & Son	Queen City, Mo.
Hocker, Floyd C.	Downing, Mo.	Woolever, R. L.	Livonia, Mo.
Hustead, Roy	Rutledge, Mo.	Williams & Collins	Unionville, Mo.

The blood lines will appeal to those in the market for top quality cattle; they will help work breed improvement. The large number affords a wide selection. Make plans now to attend. Ask for FREE catalog, mentioning this publication. Address

W. R. DIERKS, Secy., Memphis, Mo.

Auctioneer, Roy Johnston. J. E. Halsey, Fieldman.

Marion County Angus Sale

In Comfortable Pavilion

KNOXVILLE, IOWA

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1945

81 HEAD—53 Females, 28 Bulls

One of the finest offerings ever sold in this county—where top Angus cattle are produced. The large number of bulls afford a wide selection . . . a bull for every need. The females include 17 grand cows with big calves and rebred—many bred cows and heifers. Also open heifers. The place to buy seed stock. Breeding and quality unexcelled. All **T.B.** and **Bangs** tested. Plan now to attend. Ask for **FREE** illustrated catalog mentioning this publication. Address

HERBERT CLINE, Secretary, BUSSEY, IOWA

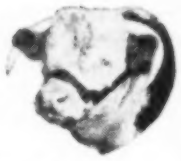
Auctioneer Roy Johnston J. E. Halsey, Fieldman

ADEL HEREFORD SALE

IN SALE PAVILION

Adel, Ia., Sat., May 19

HORNED AND POLLED HEREFORDS



Desirable offering consigned by reliable Iowa and Nebraska breeders. Good, useful bulls, tried herd sires, yearling bulls and a few top calves. A lot of useful females, bred cows, and cows with calves at side, several open heifers. More details in next publication. Reserve your copy of catalog now. Address

BERNARD HART, Mgr., GRIMES, IOWA

Auct. J. E. Halsey. M. T. White, Fieldman.

ANGUS BREEDERS SALE

In comfortable sale barn

MILAN, MISSOURI, THURS., MAY 10th

77 Head **20 BULLS READY FOR SERVICE** **57 DESIRABLE WELL-BRED FEMALES**

A most desirable lot of well bred cattle presented in just farmer condition or in other words the way cattle men like to buy them. The 57 females include 42 open heifers, a few cows with calves, others bred. The 20 bulls most all ready for service. BARGAINS ARE IN STORE, for those who attend. Plan to come. Ask now for FREE catalog mentioning this publication. Address

A. W. HERINGTON, Mgr., MILAN, MISSOURI

Sod-Bound Pastures Need Nitrogen

You Can Supply It by Tearing Up the Sod, Applying Lime, Fertilizer and Legumes

BLUE grass pastures that provide feed for a few weeks spring and fall, and do nothing in the summer, can be made to produce two or three times as much feed by well-tried and proved methods.

That's what 200 to 300 farmers were told who gathered on the Harold Huntoon farm, in Madison county, Iowa, April 10, to see various pasture improvement methods demonstrated. The meeting was sponsored by the Madison County Grassland Committee, with the cooperation of the SCS, AAA, FSA, Extension Service and equipment dealers.

"You've got to get nitrogen into sod-bound pastures," said Horace Cheney, ISC soils and crops specialist. He explained two methods by which nitrogen can be made available to grass.

"You can buy nitrogen and apply it directly, or tear up the heavy sod, apply lime and phosphate, and get nitrogen from a reseeding of legumes."

Down the hill from where he spoke, seven or eight methods of tearing up blue grass for reseeding were being demonstrated.

One plot on the Huntoon farm was being plowed very shallow, after which it was to be worked down and reseeded. Other plots were being worked with the sub-surface cultivator, ordinary corn cultivator with narrow shovels, tandem disk, field cultivator, disk tiller and offset disk.

After the plots were worked down well, lime was applied. Then 200 to 300 pounds of super-phosphate per acre was applied, along with a legume mixture of five pounds of sweet clover, three of red clover and two of alsike. The plots are all numbered, and will be observed during the summer for comparison of the pasture renovation methods.

Farmers showed lots of skepticism when they saw such a thoro job of tearing up blue grass being done. A citizen of Brazil, studying American agriculture at ISC, shook his head and his hands emphatically: "No, no, farmers won't tear up good grass like that!"

G. M. Browning, of the SCS, said: "Yes, they will; more are doing it all the time. You've got to set the grass back to get the phosphate and lime into the soil and get the legumes started."

"Isn't this crazy!" said another farmer, and H. D. Hughes, of the ISC farm crops department answered:

"If the land looks as if it was about ready to plant corn on it when you get the pasture worked and reseeded, the grass will be good in the fall."

Hughes warned, however, that the renovation of the pasture should be done about the first of April. It is too late to begin this job now for 1945. A still better plan is to begin the pasture renovation job in the fall and finish it in the spring.

A good method is to pasture the blue grass closely in the fall, then, before winter weather comes on, tear up the sod with disk, plow, field cultivator, or whatever implement may be selected. Farmers can use the machinery at hand for this job. Then apply lime as needed in the fall.

In the spring, work the land down and apply 200 to 300 pounds of phosphate and a seeding of inoculated legumes. Pasture lightly until the legumes get well started.

Visitors at the pasture meeting saw various methods demonstrated to destroy buck-brush and remove trees. A circular saw mounted on a tractor sawed trees down and pushed them over at one operation.

Buck-brush was disposed of with a tractor-mounted mower, and also with the "Iron Goat." This latter machine, demonstrated by Wilmer Newlin, of Polk county, Iowa, has a revolving beater which destroys the buck-brush by barking it.

1 OUT OF 6 ADULTS DIES OF

CANCER

YOU MAY BE THE ONE

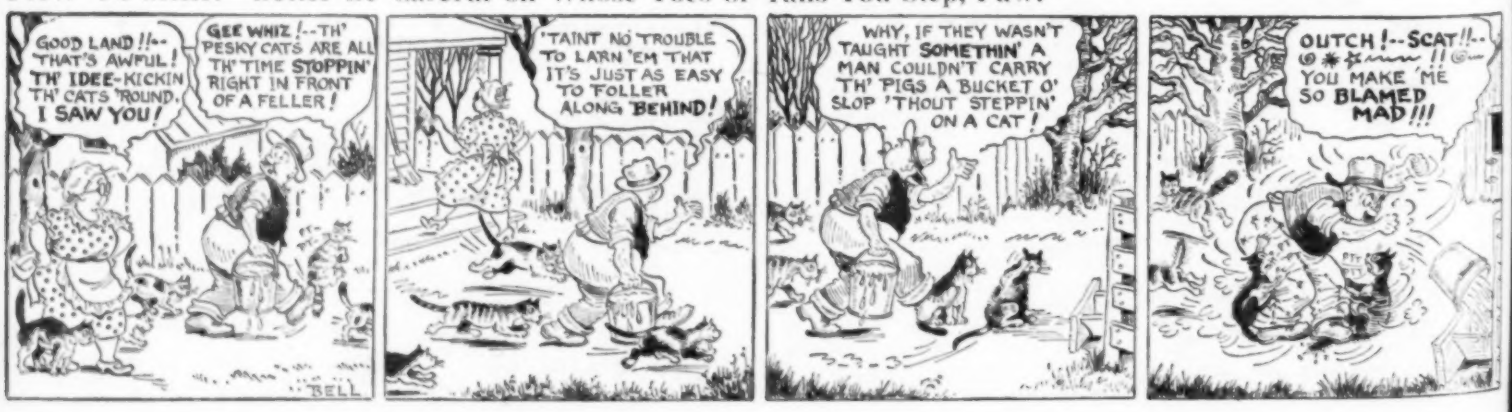
GIVE!

Eminent scientists lack funds for experiment . . . cancer clinics are starved for equipment . . . money is needed to care for advanced cases.

Five million dollars a year might cut the deaths from cancer. Might save you, one dear to you. Yet Americans give less than one million dollars. Do your part! Send us anything from 10¢ to $1,000. Every bit helps!

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

PAW TUCKER—Better Be Careful on Whose Toes or Tails You Step, Paw!



IOWA SOUTHERN
Aberdeen Angus
ASSOCIATION SALE

120 HEAD

50 Bulls
70 Females

OSCEOLA, IA.
Tues., May 1

The Sale Will Be Held at the Dr. Harken Farms, One Mile East of Osceola, Iowa, on Paved Road

We are selling 120 head—50 bulls and 70 females. This is our second annual sale. The entire offering has been inspected by our sale committee. Only the best from the 30 different consignors' herds included in this offering. The Iowa Southern Aberdeen Angus Association is composed of the following counties: Wayne, Lucas, Warren, Clarke, Decatur, Madison and Union. All cattle listed in this sale have been carefully selected as to individuality and pedigrees. All animals are being fitted particularly for this sale, rather than being consigned to the state and national sale. Farmers who need bulls to produce commercial cattle will find them to their liking as they are all deep bodied, broad backed, heavy quartered bulls. Also some real herd bull prospects for the breeders who are looking for a herd bull. Also some grand, good cows and heifers. Write for our free illustrated catalog at once and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Address

PHAENE HIBBS, Secretary
CHARITON, IOWA

Col. Roy G. Johnston, Auctioneer. M. T. White, Fieldman.

SOUTHEASTERN IOWA

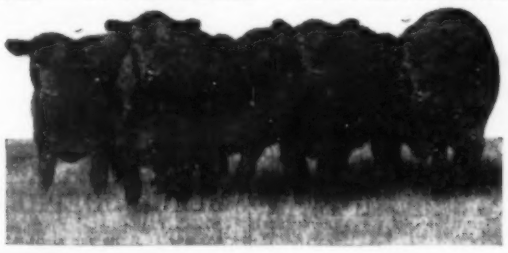
Angus Breeders' Association
Show and Sale

SHOW 9:00 A. M. **SALE 12:30 P. M.**

(To be held at McMillan Park, located Southeast of City)

Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Sat., May 12

87 HEAD — 21 TOP BULLS — 66 SPLENDID FEMALES



The Consignors

Maas Brothers
F. W. Whitehead
Seeley & Cash
Earl Canby
Ben Bowne
Randolph & Harper
F. O. Laubach
Forrest Larmer
Dr. Wm. Rankin
E. F. Lauger & Sons
John Mathews
Sam Redfern
E. H. Rotter & Son
Carl Baker
Ralph Meade
Merle J. Smith
Irish Ridge Farm
Mrs. Hannah Redfern
F. D. Smylie
Henry Bartenhagen
Beik Brothers

Good bulls with good breeding to head registered herds, and the lines of breeding that will go forth and produce good stocker and feeder cattle, that will top the markets. The majority are ready for heavy service.

66 FEMALES
Well Bred
The Right Kind

16 Young Cows With Calves
SOME ARE REBRED

20 Young Bred Cows and Heifers
IN CALF TO FINE BULLS

30 Open Heifers
A CHOICE LOT THAT WILL DO WELL

Only the most popular families are listed, such as Georgina, McHenry, Barbara, Eisa, Enchantress and Evergreen Ericas, Blackcap, Blackbird, Queen Mother, Pride and other good tribes.

SIRES FEATURED—Prince Sunbeam 46th . . . Prince Juan . . . Elban of Strathmore . . . Enchantress Eileenmere Boy W. . . . Barb Revolution . . . Envious Eric B. 4th.

Plan now to attend. Ask for FREE catalog, mentioning this publication when writing. Address—

DAN J. CASH, Sec'y, Sale Mgr., MT. PLEASANT, IOWA

Auctioneer, Roy Johnston J. E. Halsey, Fieldman

PAGE COUNTY SALE
Aberdeen Angus
CATTLE

ELBA MARSHAL S. 17TH 753247, bred by O. H. Steeve & Son, was FOURTH HIGH PLACING FEMALE at 1945 National Show and Sale, which is ranked as best Aberdeen Angus female show ever to be seen in America, sold at Chicago to the Painter Hereford Ranch for $2,500. A number of her half-sisters are selling in this sale, and quite a number of cows are bred to Elmere 7th, the sire of this great heifer.

61 HEAD--16 BULLS
45 FEMALES

Clarinda, Iowa
THURS., MAY 3

CONSIGNORS:

O. H. STEEVE & SON, Clarinda; J. A. RAUSCH & SON, Clarinda; ALVIN SUNDERMAN, Clarinda; ORVAL OTTE, Clarinda; L. J. SUNDERMAN & SON, Clarinda; E. L. OSBURN & SON, Bedford; PAGEMERE ANGUS FARMS, Clarinda; STANLEY RANCK & SON, Sharpsburg; L. R. MORFORD, Iowa City; MORFORD & MILLER, Clarinda; R. J. TEACHOUT, Shenandoah; LAWRENCE VARLEY, Shenandoah.

We regard this offering as one of the very best that this association has ever sold in any of our sales. There will be 16 bulls that are from 18 to 24 months. These are exceptionally well bred, carrying the best of pedigrees, and are splendid individuals. Then there are four good yearling bulls, and among these are quite a number that are good enough to go to the head of any of our best herds. We are also selling two mature bulls, that have splendid records. You will not have any trouble in selecting a good herd bull from among these. Then there are 13 yearling heifers and 17 coming two-year-old heifers, that are hard to beat. Also 14 good cows that will sell with calves at side, and these are a very select lot from start to finish. The most of these are Blackbirds, Blackcaps and other popular and substantial families. We are taking a lot of pride in this offering, because they are well bred and individually are just what we say they are. It is the best offering we have ever sold. Write for our FREE illustrated catalog, and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Address

NEIL E. JOHNSTON, SEC'Y
Clarinda, Iowa

Col. Roy G. Johnston, Auctioneer. M. T. White, Fieldman.

North Iowa Hereford Association Sale

North Iowa Fairgrounds

Mason City, Ia., May 3

HORNED AND POLLED HEREFORDS

60 HEAD

25 BULLS, 35 FEMALES

The bulls are all of serviceable ages. Heifer calves, open heifers, bred cows and heifers, and cows with calves at foot. Foundation and herd-improving stock from Prominent North-Iowa Breeders. All popular bloodlines are represented. The Consignors are:

Roy L. Hanson	St. Ansgar	Joseph Skow	Wesley
Floyd Janssen	Thornton	Louis J. Marzen	Marble Rock
Alfred Steiert	Osage	Wm. McArthur	Mason City
Alfred H. Lesch & Sons	Osage	Curran Stock Farm	Mason City
W. H. Eimers & Sons	Ringsted	T. S. Throne	Northwood
Glee D. Wagner	Hampton	Harold Bartz	Grafton
P. M. Christenson & Son	Lone Rock	Brown & St. Clair	Ionia

An opportunity to select desirable, well-bred cattle that will prove profitable. Make plans now to attend. Health certificates furnished for interstate shipments. Ask for FREE catalog, mentioning this publication. Address

Leigh R. Curran, Mason City, Iowa

Auctioneer, J. E. Halsey

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION OF THE

Tallcorn Aberdeen Angus
BREEDERS ASSN.
Marshalltown, Iowa, May 21

12:00 NOON

100 HEAD **40 GOOD RUGGED BULLS — 60 FEMALES — Well balanced offering of cows and calves by side, bred cows and heifers and choice open heifers.**

Consignors represent the breeders of this newly formed organization from Marshall, Story, Hardin, Jasper, Tama, Grundy and Poweshiek counties. Cattle consigned by 30 of the leading breeders in those counties. Bloodlines are fashionable. For free catalog, address

CLAIR G. MASON, Sale Mgr., Box 243, MARSHALLTOWN, IA.

Auctioneer, J. E. Halsey.

FINANCING for Farmers

When you need money to purchase a tractor, combine, corn picker, hay baler, automobile, truck, pickup or dairy cows, write or see us first. You will like our many convenient repayment plans and friendly personal service. If you need help in refinancing present indebtedness on personal property—consult us without obligation—in most cases we can help you. The cost is low and the transaction can be handled by mail anywhere in Iowa or adjoining states.

Stern Finance Co.
736 Des Moines Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa

OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW

350 Cuts Per Minute

FREE BOOK and Price List

Make money sawing wood. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting. Cuts large, small logs easiest way. Fells trees. One man operates. Thousands in use. Built to last with heavy, stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control; uses power take-off any tractor.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., D1628 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

Registered Herefords
BULLS AND FEMALES
JUNE 1, 1945

We will sell at public auction 100 head, highest quality Registered Hereford bulls and females we have ever produced. Hazlett, Beau Aster, Real Prince Domino, and Battle Mischief 7th. Bloodlines which are recognized as being the leaders in the breed today. Write for catalog.

BONES' STOCK FARMS
Parker South Dakota

Livestock For Sale

DAIRY BULLS. Brown Swiss—one proved sire and one bull calf. Holstein and Ayrshire bulls from two months to serviceable age.

BELGIAN HORSES. Stallions—all chestnuts, fine coming three years old, one coming two years old, and three yearlings. Priced to sell. Also some Belgian mares. Write

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IOWA STATE COLLEGE AMES, IOWA

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Successful sales for leading breeders, lifetime experience with Livestock. Apply early, as I am busy during season. Rates reasonable. Telephone Residence 7-3645; Business 3-6181.
J. E. Halsey, Box 1317, Des Moines, Ia.

WINNING of Proven Sires afore get, his and gets' placings International or National Dairy informed selling: sire by 1st, sen. yrl'g '39, his get has won GC 2C 3 1 4 6-8, etc. Each breed. Sire list for breeder. Taught. G. F. Sargent, Auct. and Pres. Sargent's International Auction College, 424 6th St., Sioux City 15, Iowa.

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POLLED HEREFORDS
HORNLESS

The ideal breed for Corn-Belt farmers . . . they prefer cattle without horns. The most popular breed in farmers' feed-lots today. They mature early, respond to feed . . . make rapid gains and are market-toppers. Improve your herd with a **POLLED HEREFORD** bull. Ask for **"ADDED VALUE,"** a FREE illustrated booklet, also list of breeders.

AMERICAN POLLED HEREFORD ASSN.
710 Old Colony Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

10 Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

14 to 24 Months old
We have been told no farm in Iowa has 10 better Shorthorn bulls. Bred and raised on the farm.
BURT NEAL & SONS, MT. VERNON, IOWA

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Young bulls and a few females. Good breeding, good colors, good producers.
LINLITHGOW FARM, WASHINGTON, IOWA

OAK GLEN ANGUS

Herd established in 1899. Now offering choice bulls 12 to 18 months old. The thick, deep bodied kind. Sired by QUEENMERE 354th. Come or write
W. S. AUSTIN and SON DUMONT, IOWA

BULL AND HEIFER CALVES

Beautiful Holstein, Swiss and Guernsey bull and heifer calves. Registered and grades. Good breeding. Reasonable. Will ship on approval.
J. M. McFarland, Watertown, Wis.

BEEF CATTLE

Registered Hereford Bulls

Choice herd bulls from 12 to 30 months old. Sons of **Royal Star.** Priced Reasonable. We deliver.
G. G. AMOS & SON INDIANOLA, IOWA

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Bulls and heifers, sired by MAXWALTON GLORY X2659939. Farm 1 mile west of Dunlap.
A. L. DUNHAM & SON,
DUNLAP, IOWA

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Beau Blanchard and Anxiety Domino 4th blood lines. Nine well bred heifers, age 10 to 12 months. Several 2-year-old heifers and a choice lot of bulls—14 to 12 months of age. Write or come and see these cattle. Priced right.
HENRY A. ASMUS & SON AUDUBON, IOWA

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Sired by **Dales Crown** and **Shadybrook Knight.** Farm on paved highway No. 169, 30 miles north of state line.
BERT A. HANSON, VERNON CENTER, MINN.

DAIRY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS

Registered bull calves. Every calf from a good cow. Herd averaged 420 lbs. butterfat per cow for 18 years. Herd free T.B. and Bangs. Now for lease an aged bull on inexpensive terms.

J. J. NEWLIN
Polk County Johnston, Iowa

AYRSHIRES

FASTEST GROWING DAIRY BREED
Write for literature and names of breeders near you with stock for sale.
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASS'N
47 Center Street Brandon, Vermont

JERSEY BULL BARGAINS

Sire imported and out of daughters of imported sire. Also others. Free list. Prices you can afford to pay.
ENNIS STOCK AND DAIRY FARM,
FESTUS, MISSOURI

SPECIAL GUERNSEY OFFER

Five vaccinated registered 2-year-olds, 2 due May 3, bred December. 6 reg. 4 mo. heifers. All sired by or bred to our Langwater sires, whose 25 nearest dams averaged 822 lbs. Bulls for sale.
HOMER RUNDELL LIVINGSTON, WIS.

Oakland Guernsey Farm

Mukwonago, Wisconsin offers 5 to 30 high-grade beautifully marked, month old heifer calves at $30 each, delivered on approval, also older heifers. All have real quality and are tested.

Shomont's Holstein Bulls

Bred for type and production. Priced reasonable.
SHOMONT FARMS AND KENNELS
MONTICELLO, IOWA

High Grade Holstein Heifers

Offering choice month old heifers, in lots of 5 to 20, at $32.00 each delivered.
H. R. LOBDELL, Mukwonago, Wis.

WISCONSIN HOLSTEINS

Choice month old heifer calves, without papers, laid down at your station. $31.50 each, the right kind.
CLAYTON CHANDLER
Route 2 Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

GUERNSEY BULLS

5 bulls serviceable age. 2 grandsons of Coronation Rose King; 2 grandsons of Alfalfa Farm Flute; 1 grandson of Langwater Philosopher. Dams have records up to 600 lbs. fat. Also top younger bull calves. All T.B. and Bangs tested. Priced reasonably.
L. E. DENNIS, Box 266 D., FARMINGTON, ILL.

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MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR 4% MILK & GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all round breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the facts—FREE! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months 50c, one year $1.00.

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Milking Shorthorns At Private Sale

Because of poor health and the labor shortage we are offering 200 head, or two-thirds of our herd for sale. Bulls from 2 to 14 months. Females from 2 months to mature cows. The best of Bates-Clay and Imported English families, with the highest milking ancestry possible to get. Priced to sell. We will also sell 100 of our purebred Dexter cattle.
Peerless & Belle Vernon Herd Decorah, Iowa

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Established 1892. Breeding Herds in Rock County, Wisconsin.
We offer quality young bulls from high producing RECORD OF MERIT Dams. Bulls serviceable age and calves. Also a few choice females are offered. Visit herd—it speaks for itself in production and conformation. REASONABLE.
R. W. LAMB & SON
JANESVILLE, Route 1 WISCONSIN

HOGS

PUREBRED DUROC BOARS

Late spring and fall boars, cholera immune, sired by Proud Cherry Flash 128155. Also have a son of Victory Orion Lad 176257.
FRED W. KRUMWIEDE WAVERLY, IOWA

POLAND CHINA BARGAINS

I am offering a few choice herd boar prospects, and 25 bred fall gilts, the large, smooth, black Poland Chinas. August and September farrow. Address
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DUROC FALL BOARS

Sired by Golden Leader and Fancy Jr. Good, well grown, good colors, plenty quality, sound and priced reasonable. 1 mile south of No. 30 midway between Scranton and Jefferson.
SAM ROBERTS & SONS JEFFERSON, IOWA

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—on your own poultry and livestock—then you can more easily decide which feed gives the best results. Put one lot of chicks on **Bolson's 19% Contented Peep Chick Starter** and test it against the feed you are now using. Watch your chicks clean up Bolson's Starter without picking it over and over . . . Make a similar feeding test on your Baby Pigs with **Bolson's Pig Meal** and convince yourself that there is a difference in feeds.

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A NAME YOU CAN TRUST IN FEEDS!
DECORAH, IOWA.

HOGS

IOWA BERKSHIRES

The farmer's most profitable hog. Real market toppers. Ask now for FREE directory.
EUGENE E. FITZ, Secy. Melbourne, Ia.

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September farrow, with quality to improve any herd, popular blood lines, priced to sell. Address
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OAK GLEN POLANDS

A few good gilts bred for early May farrow. Also fall boars. Choice breeding. Modern, thick bodied type. Write.
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Spotted Poland Fall Boars

Registered. Sired by Top Flight, also Score Card. Wide, low down, easy-feeding type. Boars for both farmers and breeders. 3½ miles southeast of Lytton, 5 miles north of Yetter.
F. L. JACKSON YETTER, IOWA

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Bred gilts. Boars. Pigs. Unrelated. Home of **Fashion Corrector.** Circular.
YALEHURST FARMS PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Registered Spotted Polands

Choice fall boars and gilts, sired by the ROCKET. With plenty of quality and bone. The best of breeding. Will ship anywhere.
W. E. BRENTNALL, PRESCOTT, IOWA

HERFFORD BOARS—GILTS

Registered fall boars and gilts. Outstanding individuals. The right type, and the best of quality. Priced reasonable. Write or visit us.
SELLERS BROS., R. 2, CHARITON, IOWA

HAMPSHIRE FALL BOARS

10 registered fall boars sired by **GRANDIOSE,** a son of all American GRAND HI ROLLER. If you want them thick, clean cut and heavy boned, don't miss these. Guaranteed.
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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES

Fall boars, sired by SQUARE MODEL. Top boar at the 1943 Minnesota State Sale. Reasonably priced. Satisfaction guaranteed on mail orders.
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I have the best boned and deepest fall boars in IOWA, real ones, sired by HEAVYSET, dams by ILLINI LADDIE, best liked aged boar in midwest. Immune. Guaranteed.
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Have a few good fall boar pigs for sale, littermates to the pigs that were such a sensation at our breed sow sale. Priced reasonable.
ROMAN J. ZIMMERMAN, HARLAN, IOWA

SKOW'S PACKER-TYPE HAMPSHIRES

Registered fall boars by Conscription Raider, he by Conscription Model. These are out of Market Topper, New Glory, Roller Supreme, Steam Roller and Roger's Hi Roller bred dams. See these or write us before you buy.
JOSEPH A. SKOW WESLEY, IOWA

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Choice fall boars, 250 to 350 lbs. $85.00 to $100.00. Also bred fall gilts for May and June farrow. Good enough for the best herds, but priced at farmers' prices. Herd improvement a quarter of a century. Letters of satisfaction from all mail-order customers. PETER WITT, KEYSTONE, IOWA

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE FALL BOARS

Sired by Iowa Square, he by the $3,000 New Glory. Thick, low-down kind that will improve your herd. Reasonably priced. While you are here see our new herd sire, AMERICAN GLORY, the widest boar in the breed. Farm 2 miles west of Highway 29.
ARDEN BROWN MERRILL, IOWA

Poland China Fall Boars

Registered. The deep bodied, heavy boned kind the farmer likes. Sired by V DAY and from dams by PAY STREAK. Priced reasonable.
F. S. FREEMAN ADEL, IOWA

PUREBRED DUROC FALL BOARS

Proud Cherry King, Royal Fancy and Admiral breeding. Large, thick, deep, low-down. Wonderful hams. Good feet, legs and bone. Smooth, good color. Breeder boars, farmer boars. Few tops $100, others cheaper.
E. T. GARTON MARATHON, IOWA

Chester White Fall Boars

Excellent boars for sale, sired by WM A'S **Model** and IDEAL KING.
JAMES D. HELMICK,
COLUMBUS JUNCTION, IOWA

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KARAKUL SHEEP

The only fur producing sheep. Registered bred ewes. Write for information.
O. B. APPLETON & SON,
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Workers—Companions—Guards. Write for free lit.
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GENUINE ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. (Heelers, no fooling.) (Year's trial.) Guaranteed.) Training instructions. Males, females, spayed females specialty. (Several partly trained.)
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Good English Shepherd or Collie pups.
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Heelers, Watch Dogs
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GENUINE ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS

Guaranteed heelers. Year's trial, training instructions. Males, females or spayed females.
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Purebred and grades. Unexcelled watch and watch dogs. Write for free literature.
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Giant Chinchilla Rabbits

Valuable fur. Delicious meat. Easily raised. Pleasant pastime. Large profit. Free booklet gives amazing profits from small investment.
WILLOW FARM, R.4, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

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—WANTED— RED FOX PUPS

Top Prices — Any Number
FLOYD BOGENRIEF, WINNEBAGO, MINN.

WANTED TO BUY

Wild red fox pups. Paying top prices.
ERDAHL FOX FARM
Blue Earth, Minnesota

TANKS OR TRACTORS?

BOTH! The money you invest in War Bonds buys tanks for the boys today—tractors for *you* tomorrow!

Up-to-Date News Of Coming Livestock Sales

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Jan. 30—Marion County Breeders, Knoxville, Iowa; Herb. Cline, Secy., Bussey, Iowa.
May 1—Iowa Southern Assn., Osceola, Iowa; Phaene Hibbs, Secy., Chariton, Iowa.
May 3—Page County Breeders, Clarinda, Iowa; Neil Johnston, Secy.
May 4—Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Neb., and Swartz Bros., Everest, Kan. (Sale at Horton, Kan.) M. J. Krotz, Mgr., Odell, Neb.
May 10—Sullivan County Breeders Sale, Milan, Mo.; A. W. Herington, Mgr.
May 11—Northeast Missouri Breeders, Memphis, Mo.; W. R. Dirks, Mgr.
May 12—Southeast Iowa Breeders, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Dan Cash, Mgr.
May 14—J. F. McKenny, King City, Mo.
May 15—Northeast Kansas Aberdeen Angus Breeders sale, Horton, Kan.
May 21—Tall Corn Association, Marshalltown, Iowa; C. G. Mason, Mgr.
May 29—Wisconsin State Sale, Lancaster, Wis.; J. C. Perrin, Secy., Bloomington Wis.
June 1—Hoelscher Bros., Arcadia, Iowa; sale at Carroll, Iowa.
June 4—North Central Iowa Breeders Sale, Garner, Iowa; R. V. Wilkinson, Secy., Rock Falls, Iowa.
June 6—Eastern Iowa Breeders Davenport, Iowa; John Sheets, Secy., Maquoketa, Iowa.
June 11—Wayland A. Hordley, Atlantic, Iowa.
June 12—South Central Iowa Assn., Oskaloosa, Iowa; Clyde A. Hanna, Secy., New Sharon, Iowa.
June 13—Big Six Assn., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. Keith Nell, Mgr.
June 20—Central Illinois Breeders at Chicago, Ill.; S. T. Lantz, Secy., Concerville, Ill.
Sept. 10—Wm. Hansen & Son, Dixon, Iowa.
Sept. 17—Frank Plummer and A. J. Dice, Marion, Iowa, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Sept. 18—Central Iowa Breeders, Marshalltown, Iowa; C. G. Mason, Mgr.
Sept. 19—Iowa State Show and Sale, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Herbert Cline, Secy., Bussey, Iowa.
Sept. 20—Central Illinois Breeders, Congerville, Ill.; S. T. Lantz, Secy.
Sept. 29—Minnesota State Sale, Blue Earth, Minn.; Clement C. Chase, Secy., Pipestone, Minn.

HEREFORDS

May 3—Iowa Breeders Sale, Mason City, Iowa; Leigh Curran, Mgr.
May 5—Wisconsin State Sale, Madison, Wis.; Homer Gruber, Secy., Mineral Point, Wis.
May 19—Adel Hereford Sale, Adel, Iowa; Bernard Hart, Mgr., Grimes, Iowa.
May 26—Marion County Breeders, Knoxville, Iowa.
May 28—Wisdom Hereford Ranch, Bloomfield, Ia.
May 31—Western Iowa Breeders Sale, at Atlantic, Iowa; Ralph Hillyard, Mgr., Cumberland, Iowa.
June 1—Rimes' Stock Farm, Parker, S. D.

POLLED HEREFORDS

May 3—Iowa Breeders Sale, Mason City, Iowa; Leigh Curran, Mgr.
May 19—Adel Hereford Sale, Adel, Iowa; Bernard Hart, Mgr., Grimes, Iowa.

SHORTHORNS

May 28—Marion County Breeders, Knoxville, Iowa; J. M. Doris, Secy.
May 29—Sioux Empire Breeders Sioux Falls, S. D.; R. G. Placer, Secy.
June 4—Edelton Farm, Wilson, Ill.
June 5—Circle Four Farms, Libertyville, Ill.
June 6—Breeders Sale, Chicago, Ill.; Will Johnson, Mgr., 16 South Locust St., Aurora, Ill.
June 7—Minnesota State Sale, Mankato, Minn.
June 25—Breeders Sale, Abingdon, Ill.; Hal Longley, Mgr., 16 Locust St., Aurora, Ill.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

June 2—Minnesota State Sale Slayton, Minn.; M. H. Basett, Mgr., Rushmore, Minn.

RED POLLS

June 6—Illinois State Sale, Shabbona, Ill.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Mar 24—Breeders Sale, Sioux City, Iowa; Roy A. Cook, Mgr., Independence, Iowa.
Mar 26—Breeders Sale, Mason City, Iowa; Roy A. Cook, Mgr., Independence, Iowa.

DAIRY CATTLE

Apr. 28—Barrington Court Farms Guernsey Dispersal, Barrington, Ill.; J. Ralph Mooney, Mgr., Waukesha, Wis.
Sept. 20—18th Annual Guernsey Sale, Wellman, Iowa; Willard Marner, Mgr., Parnell Iowa.

FEEDING CATTLE

Sept. 6—Oswald Strand & Son, Manly, Iowa.

COMMERCIAL CATTLE

Aug. 21—Herefords, Perry, Iowa; Francis T. Martin, Mgr., Wall Lake, Iowa.
Aug. 23—Shorthorns, Adel, Iowa; Francis T. Martin, Mgr., Wall Lake, Iowa.
Aug. 25—Herefords, Creston, Iowa; Francis T. Martin, Mgr., Wall Lake, Iowa.
Aug. 27—Angus, Story City, Iowa; Francis T. Martin, Mgr., Wall Lake, Iowa.
Aug. 28—Herefords, Webster City, Iowa; Francis T. Martin, Mgr., Wall Lake, Iowa.
Aug. 31—Shorthorns, Jefferson, Iowa; Francis T. Martin, Mgr., Wall Lake, Iowa.

CHESTER WHITES

Aug. 7—Brunsvas Farm, DeWitt, Iowa (Night Sale); Wayne Walrod, Mgr.
Aug. 8—Nick Terpstra, New Sharon, Iowa.

LIVESTOCK FIELDMEN
M. T. WHITE, 604 No. Fortieth St., Omaha, Neb. Phone, Walnut 1056.
J. E. HALSEY, 1912 Grand Ave., Des Moines.

Livestock News

The Mercer County Angus sale, Aledo, Ill., March 29, under the able direction of Hugh McWhorter, secretary, was the most successful sale they have ever made. The top bull, Black Prince of Oakview, consigned by Farr Carroll, sold for $5,500 to J. Miles McGrew, Walnut Grove, Ill. Bar Dividend, from the G. A. Morgan & Sons herd, sold for $1,700 to Thousand Hills Farm, Kirksville, Mo. Sir Effimere, from the W. L. Candor & Son herd, went to Bess Stock Farm, New Boston, Ill., at $1,000. A bull calf at foot, sired by Burgess Evident, sold separate from dam at $650 to H. P. Wilkinson, Mitchellville, Iowa. Buxton Maid 22d of Greenview and Barbara 54th of Greenview each sold for $1,500, and went to Spring Haven Farm, Evansville, Ind. Georgette 3d of Oakview sold for $1,200 to E. L. Johnson, St. Charles, Ill. The 58 females averaged $451.55 and the 26 bulls $591.70 each, with the 84 lots selling at a general average of $495. They went to buyers in seven states—namely, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Colorado. Auctioneer, Roy Johnston.

The Red Poll sale of Hugh K. Pope, at Yorkville, Ill., March 20, was successful in spite of bad weather, and showed a growing interest in this breed of cattle. Fifty head averaged $396.90; 10 bulls, $462.50, and 40 females, $380.25.

Around the Farm AND IN THE Feed Lot

by HOWARD MARSHALL

FROM THE FARMER'S standpoint, March was one of the most favorable spring months we've ever experienced, with the probable exception of 1910. In looking back over the weather in other ideal March years, one thing is very evident, however, and that is the unfavorable April that followed. In nearly every case, an unseasonably warm March was followed by killing frosts from the second to the fourth week in April. Such a situation this year would be almost tragic as farmers of the nation attempt to out-produce past records.

BETTER THAN AVERAGE crop prospects mark the beginning of another season, as only limited areas have been affected seriously by early weather conditions. Range prospects appear unusually good from Nebraska and Colorado southward, and are average or better in other states.

SUMMER-LIKE WEATHER was apparently too much of a temptation for a southern Iowa farmer, Fred Wron, of near Lamoni, who planted four acres of corn the last of March. Fred says this is the first time he ever planted corn that early, and we hasten to add it's probably the first time any other farmer was serious about such a procedure. Wron operates 1,100 acres and will have 140 acres in corn.

THE LENGTH of a man's service in a community is not only a criterion of his character, but also reflects the business he represents. In Sioux county, Iowa, Paul Van Donge has been representing Walnut Grove for seven years, in establishing our products in one of the best livestock territories in the state. Among consistent customers on his list are Wm. C. DeVos, John Vreeman, Gerritt Kverselmann, Tim Kooima and his nephew, Peter Kooima.

STARTLING is the report on the number of commercially hatched chicks for the first two months of the year. In spite of urgent demands for increased poultry meat, early hatches are only 50 per cent of 1944 for the same period. Apparently, food officials realized the trend would be downward before they announced increased poultry ceilings effective July 1 as a means of stimulating increased orders. Meanwhile, demand for turkey poults indicates a record crop of Thanksgiving dinners will be raised this spring and summer.

DISTRICT LIVESTOCK conservation meetings all over the state recently climaxed a winter campaign by 4-H Club members to reduce livestock losses through cattle grub control programs. The 4-H boys have done a splendid job in demonstrating to farmers the value of grub control, and they deserve a good deal of credit for helping increase meat and milk production. Ofttimes it takes the younger generation to put a good idea across, and here's one that will pay consistently bigger dividends as farmer interest grows.

THE WARTIME SWINE Industry Council says it's patriotic to make pork production profitable. Concerning feeding practices, the Council points out that adequate amounts of minerals, proteins and vitamins save grain, and less feed is required to make a hundred pounds of pork. Whenever most farmers think of minerals, not only for hogs, but for other classes of livestock, too, Walnut Grove receives considerable praise as the mineral which fills the bill.

LIKEWISE, MANY COUNTY FARMS find it pays to feed our product. In Iowa, Ralph Jones, steward of the Buena Vista County Farm, feeds both our hog and cattle mineral. Other satisfied customers in that territory, served by Earl Mandernach, are Louis Hoberman, James Cook, owner—Ralph Weatheul, tenant—Ernest Nissen, and Phillip Miller.

THE WAY IT LOOKS now, the spring pig crop may exceed the 52 million estimated by the Department of Agriculture. Meanwhile, food officials are planning to get a 20 per cent boost in fall farrowings. Apparently, if we had concentrated more on increased farrowings last fall, we'd have more pork chops in the larder now. However, we can still market a higher per cent of the pigs farrowed by improving our feeding and management practices.

IN CALHOUN COUNTY, Iowa, we are pleased to note that more and more feeders are using our minerals. The list grows every week—a good sign Walnut Grove is doing the job. Among our customers are such men as John Tigges, Joe Gordon, Wm. Oestrich and sons William and Walter, and Leo DeNice. These men are consistent users and value highly the quality of our merchandise and the service given by our representative, C. V. Foster.

AN ESTIMATED 250 million pounds of beef will be shipped by Canadian processors to Britain this year, to make up, in part, an anticipated reduction under U. S. lend-lease. While Canada supplied less than half this amount of beef to England last year, it is interesting to note her total meat export was more than that supplied by the United States.

THE UPWARD TREND in cattle production, evident for the last seven years, won't slow down much this year. There are some 82 million cattle in the U. S. now, which represents less than a one per cent decline, mostly in feeder areas. Meanwhile, there is a marked increase in the proportion of cows two years old or over on ranches which should drop a record-breaking calf crop this spring.

SINCE THE INCEPTION of our company, Walnut Grove products have been especially popular with Black Hawk county, Iowa, farmers. Some of these men who have been customers for the past 19 years include: Peter Beaner, Mike Schmitz, Al Pierce, Ray Schares, and J. N. Schmitz. Besides appreciating the quality of our minerals, they also appreciate the fine service of our representative, Joe Even.

A CHARLESTON, W. VA., butcher has decided to give up a lifelong business, because butchering, in his opinion, is a funny trade. In 1933, he closed his shop because there was plenty of meat but no money. Now he is closing because there's plenty of money but no meat.

IF YOU'RE IN THE HABIT of counting sheep, perhaps you already know that the early lamb crop is smaller than last year in the principal lamb producing states. And, what's more, it's been on the decline for the past four years. Even though weather and feed conditions have been generally favorable in states where early lambs are produced, many folks believe marketings before July 1 will be smaller this year than last.

FARMERS WHO FEEL a little awkward about getting up before sunrise to milk their cows at dawn, eat dinner before noon, and quit field work in the middle of the afternoon if it's necessary to make an evening trip to town, probably will have a little sympathy for English farmers, who went on double summer time the first of the month. In other words, when an Englishman gets up at five o'clock, he's actually arising at three.

A RECENT LEGISLATIVE appropriation will assure Iowa farmers a greatly expanded and much needed market news service to supplement the present interior hog market reports. Under the new program, daily reports will be made available on other classes of livestock, and if the system works out satisfactorily it may be broadened to include other commodities. However, the expanded program will not be an overnight affair, since it must first be proven on a trial basis.

SOLD ONLY BY
DEPENDABLE REPRESENTATIVES
Walnut Grove Minerals
Home Office ATLANTIC—IOWA

Livestock News

One of the best Angus sales that has been held in the central-west this spring was that of the Nebraska Aberdeen Angus Association, at Columbus, Neb., on March 27, when they sold 35 bulls at an average of $342 and 27 females at an average of $227. It was a splendid sale from start to finish. The top bull, and the top of the sale, was No. 32, consigned by W. F. Miller & Sons, Loretto, Neb., and he went to Albert Kersher, Indianola, Neb., at $825. The reserve champion was No. 12, consigned by Wm. Drahota, Monroe, Neb., and he went to Ted Glover, Indianola, Neb., at $650. No. 14, sold by Gard Bros., went to L. C. Longnecker, Indianola, Neb., at $625. No. 26 went to H. C. Struve, Deshler, Neb., at $600, and D. J. Cole, Merriman, Neb., took No. 25 at $500. The top female was the five-year-old cow, Black Ramona S. 9th, and she went to D. J. Cole at $510. D. L. Wiltsie, Modale, Iowa, and M. H. Hanchett, Council Bluffs, Iowa, took Bull No. 1 at $370, and George Neal, Fort Calhoun, Neb., secured No. 62 at $300. M. R. Smith, Dakota City, Neb., got No. 54 at $435. M. J. Krotz, Odell, Neb., was secretary and manager of the sale, and much credit is due him for its success. Cols. Roy G. Johnston and J. E. Halsey were the auctioneers who sold the cattle.

The Angus sale of John & Elliott Brown, Rose Hill, Iowa, and Otto G. Nobis, Davenport, Iowa, March 28, drew a large crowd and was very successful. The top bull was Bandolier of Wilton, a two-year-old son of Blackcap Barry, and sold for $3,650, to Lyman Kemmis & Son, of Prophetstown, Ill. Erian B. 9th, by Erian B. 7th, sold for $1,600 to Oldhouse Bros., Cottonwood, Idaho. The top female was Beauty 4th of Wilton, a yearling heifer, and sold for $2,000 to Modena Plantation, Savannah, Ga. Blackcap Lassie B. 45th, a daughter of Envious Elleenmere 2d, one of the best bulls ever used by the Browns, sold for $1,500 to Modena Plantation. The 12 bulls averaged $800, with 62 females at $595.65 each, and the 72 head at a general average of $612. A grand lot of well-bred cattle, and sold to buyers in 14 states—namely, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio, Colorado, Oklahoma, Idaho, Georgia, Louisiana and Arkansas. Auctioneers, Roy Johnston and Ham James.

The Western Illinois Angus sale, at Quincy, Ill. April 3, was very successful. J. C. McLean, secretary, handled the details of the sale in a most able manner. The top female was Blackcap of Lima, a daughter of Hanes Elleenmere 2d, and sold for $510 to Ernest Peters & Son, Camden, Ill., Southsidemere Miss Burgess 4th, from the C. R. Baxter herd, a daughter of Postelmere 7th, was next to the top at $390, going to Tompkins Bros., Williamstown, Mo. The top bull was Pride's Lad of Cedar Dawn, from the Linn Eaton herd, and sold for $500 to O. J. Weiss, Quincy, Ill. Barbara's Lad 11th sold for $400 to J. M. Perry, Princeton, Mo. The cattle went to buyers in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. The 53 females averaged $228.20, with 14 bulls at $273 each, and the 67 lots sold for $15,915, a general average of $237.50. Auctioneer, Roy Johnston.

The Shorthorn sale at Lena, Ill., March 22, brought out a fair attendance; farmers were busy in the fields. The top bull was Aragibbon Rambler, and sold for $285 to Geo. McKay, Fall River, Wis. The top female was Aragibbon Gipsy Maid E., and sold for $290 to Matheson Bros., Rockford, Ill. Missie's Rosaline 7th sold to the same firm at $275. The 28 females—several young heifers—averaged $186, and the 21 bulls $163 each, with the 49 lots making an average of $176.

Rationing Calendar

SUGAR—
Sugar Stamp No. 35, in Ration Book No. 4, good for 5 pounds. Maximum of 20 pounds per person for canning may be obtained by application to local ration board.

SHOES—
Airplane Stamps Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in Book No. 3, are valid for 1 pair each indefinitely.

PROCESSED FOODS—
Blue Stamps C2 to X2, inclusive, in Book 4, are valid. C2 thru G2 void after April 28.

MEATS, CHEESE AND FATS—
Red Stamps T5 to Z5 and A2 to P2, inclusive, in Book 4, are valid. Stamps T5 thru X5 are void after April 28.

GASOLINE—
Stamps bearing the number "15," in "A" ration books, are valid for 4 gallons each thru June 21.

TIRE INSPECTION—
Truck and commercial vehicle tires must be inspected every 5,000 miles or every six months, whichever occurs first.

15 COWS MILKED IN JUST 31 MINUTES

"It's all very simple" *says* Pauline

With an interested audience checking and *timing* her as she went through the procedure, Pauline Zolko, using two Surge units, actually milked 15 cows in 31 minutes... at the rate of two minutes per cow. When asked to explain her milking procedure she said: "It's all very simple—anybody can do it"—

(1) Wash the cow's udder with hot water and take one or two strippings of fore-milk from each quarter into the strip cup.

(2) Put the milker on and move the surcingle well forward.

(3) Remove the Surge IMMEDIATELY when the cow is through milking.

The SURGE MILKE

A bright shining new SURGE Every 4 Minutes

So many people want a Surge that it's impossible to keep up with the demand. We are building more Surge Milkers than ever before, so, with a little more patience you, too, can own a milking machine built for fast milking and long, long years of service. Yes indeed... *a Surge Milker Is Worth Waiting For.*

BABSON BROS. CO.

2843 West 19th Street Chicago 23, Illinois

SYRACUSE MINNEAPOLIS KANSAS CITY LOS ANGELES HOUSTON SEATT